The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO
Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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DON'T SHUT THE BIBLE.

"Mother, the icy hand of death
Doth chill my limbs, and stop my breath,
Read me those sacred words again;
They sooth my spirit, ease my pain."

She took the precious Book and read,
How Jesus long ago had said,
"Let little children come to me,
For such shall heaven's household be."

She closed and laid aside the Book,
And in her arms the sufferer took;
His eyes grew dim, his utterance weak,
But still he struggled hard to speak.

His struggled long! what would he say,
Ere death has sealed his lips for aye?
"Don't shut it up," at length he cried—
"Don't shut the Book,"—then calmly died.

"Don't shut it up," his spirit sings,
While upward borne on angel wings;
"Don't shut the Bible," seemed to say,
His cold and pallid lips of clay.

"Don't shut the Bible," still I hear,
It sounding sweetly in mine ear;
From morn till noon, from noon till even,
It speaks to me—a voice from heaven.

"Don't shut the Bible," God on high
With threat proclaims, or man will die:
"Don't shut the Book,"—a voice of love
Doth ever whisper from above.

"Don't shut the Bible," till its light
Dispels the gloom of Pagan night;
Till sin's dominion is no more,
And Jesus reigns from shore to shore.

Home Education.

"I do wish I could send Delia Ann away from home to school. I want to improve her manners, and that, you know can never be done at home."

"Have you good schools here?" I asked.

"Tolerably good. I suppose she learns as much from books at home as anywhere, but she never will be a lady, or fit for genteel society till she goes somewhere. But her father wont hear a word about it—says he can't afford it, and that it won't be any kind of use to her, and all that. Strange how little a man knows about such things!"

Mrs. C., who thus gave expression to her sentiments, was an old friend of mine, whom I was visiting, and this conversation occured the evening of my arrival; after her husband and children were in bed, and we were having a little confidential chat.

I had not seen Delia Ann for some five years, but remembered her well, as a pretty, lively, rather self willed young lady of twelve, who was a great favorite in the family, and bade fair to grow up into a handsome, attractive woman; and it was with no small interest I looked forward to meeting her.

The next morning we sat down to breakfast at an early hour, but Miss Delia Ann did not make her appearance till we were nearly through. I was surprised to see what a tall young lady she had shot up into, and how very pretty she had become. Her pure brilliant complexion, her soft blue eyes and curling brown hair, would have made quite a belle of her in some circles—but alas! with the conviction of her extreme prettiness came another, equally strong, that her manners really did need improvement, and that a change in many of her habits would be most desirable. She was dressed in a flying morning wrapper of gay colored chintz, with a brilliant red border, so far from clean, that my eye turned away from its greasy spots with disgust; her hair had a frizy uncombed look; her teeth and nails had been shockingly neglected, and were now actually filthy, though several costly rings were encircling her fingers at that early hour. She sat down at the table without so much as saying "Good morning" to her parents or brothers, and looked at everything before her with a very dissatisfied turn up of her pretty nose, found fault with the coffee, which she supped with a loud noise, and finally, after swallowing a few mouthfuls, pushed away her chair without saying a word, and left the room loudly slamming the door after her.

"A boarding school to teach you manners, young lady!" I mentally exclaimed. "What you want is a good home training; one which should have you taught to rise early, wash your face and comb your hair properly, and clean your teeth and nails; to dispense with red borders and finger rings, and dress yourself in a calico; to greet your family with a pleasant smile and a cheerful 'good morning,' to drink your coffee and to hold you knife and fork properly, and partake of what was set before you without any disparaging comments; this would have done infinitely more than any boarding school can towards making you a lady."

"Alas! what can boarding schools do when building on such a foundation! What but add a few superficial airs and graces, a little smattering of French and music, a little more fondness for dress and outside show, which will make the innate vulgarity all the more conspicuous."

It is sad to see the false ideas of refinement and gentility which exist in many New England homes. To make a *lady* of the daughter is too often made the great end and aim for which great sacrifices are made, and yet they so train her as to make her totally unrefined and vulgar in dress, manners and feelings. To be a lady seems to mean in their vocabulary, an expensively, fashionably dressed female, who looks with contempt on the useful home occupations, and dawdles round the house with a piece of soiled embroidery in her hands; who plays a few tunes on the piano or guitar; and who has been taught a few conventional phrases, and affects a certain style and air, which imply a vast superiority over those around her. A lady! "Good heavens and ministers of grace defend us" defend us from all such! A lady! Oh, it is downright desecration thus to apply a word so significant of all that is gentle and kind and modest—a word, that first of all, is synonimous with neatness and amibility and thoughtfulness of those about us.

If mothers, ambitious of their daughters' success in life, would only understand that to make them refined and lady like, they must educate them for it alone, instead of relying on the tinsel ornaments of a boarding-school education; that underlying all external graces of manner, there must be a foundation of modest, refined thoughts, and womanly feelings, to make them such as shall please the higher classes of society, we might hope for better things.

We know a young woman may be modest, neat, and refined in feeling, without having the grace of manner which would charm a stranger, but one who is such, and truly simple and unaffected, will never disgust or repel the most fastidious, and when known, will always obtain respect and esteem from the truly cultivated portion of the community.

There is no farm-house in Massachusetts where the daughters of a wise pains-taking mother may not grow ladylike and pleasing to the eye of the most refined. Who of us have not seen such? One, the child of very humble hard working parents rises before me as I write—a fair, sweet vision. With her round rosy face, her smoothly brushed fold of dark hair, her sunny smile, her gentle tone of voice, her elastic movements, graceful, because unconscious and perfectly natural, her trim little figure arrayed in cheap calico of modest colors, neatly but simply made, of spotless purity—she is an object on which the eye of the most fastidious dweller on the Fifth Avenue could not help looking with delight—so fresh, so natural, so kind and pure looking is she. She is as ignorant of all that boarding-schools can teach as is Delia Ann, but she can wash and iron, make bread and butter, and cheese, cook a good farmer's dinner, and set the dantiest of little stitches in all kinds of plain sewing; and she has learned it all of that excellent, kind mother—no, not all, for God's own blessed Spirit has breathed upon her heart, and filled it with love for every created thing, and raised it heavenward in blissful and holy communion with the holy ones who surround his throne. I love to think of her; and every daughter of a New England home may be like her, an attractive, refined, Christian lady, if ambitious mothers will implant what is truly valuable in the hearts of their daughters, instead of seeking for them meretricious, useless graces.

ELLA BURNS.—A little girl, four years old, says the *Evening Post*, who reads and recites better than some professed elocutionists, has created a great deal of wonder in private circles in this city. Her name is Ella Burns; and she was taken to New York by her mother, a widow lady, who had hopes that her extraordinary talent might be turned to some account in providing the means of giving her a suitable education. She recites poetry, not only with great propriety and emphasis, but great feeling, passing from the spirited to the plaintive and pathetic with as perfect a judgment as if she were twenty years older. Her enunciation is remarkably perfect and distinct, and she makes herself heard at a great distance, and in a crowded room. We heard her in a dialogue from Shakespear's *Romeo and Juliet*—she taking the part of Juliet and her mother reading the part of Romeo—in which she gave the tenderness and innocent coquetry of the maid of Verono with an effect which seemed perilously preternatural. In another scene from a comedy, representing the quarrel between a wife and husband, she recited the part of the wife, pleased and satisfied at first, and afterwards captious and angry, with equal spirit.

This little wonder is said to have learned to read without ever having learned to spell. It was found that she had taught herself during her walks in the streets in Cincinnati, by asking what were the words on the signs which she saw; and having once learned to call them rightly there, she afterwards read them accurately from books. In reading from a book which she never saw before, the justness of her emphasis is surprising, as well as the flexibility of her intonations, adapting them to the feeling expressed. She prefers poetry to prose, probably because poetry makes less use of abstruse terms. When not engaged in reading or reciting, her behaviour is childlike and playful, like that of other children of her age.

MOHAMMEDAN REFORM.—It is stated that the Sultan of Turkey has taken an important step in reform, and ordered a reorganization of the Turkish schools, and that provision be made for the education of girls. The Minister of Public Instruction some time back, presented to the Sultan a complete system of education for males, in which were introduced a number of ameliorations adopted from European establishments. Turkish girls will not only learn all the works executed with the needle, but reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and history. In each of the thirteen sections of the Turkish capital, six primary schools are to be established at once, and at a later period, one superior establishment in each section, to complete the education of the inferior schools.

The Cloudless Face.

"Oh! what a *cloudless*, beautiful face!" I exclaimed as I stretched the last of a number of lovely miniatures.

Why should a shadow overcast the smile of my friend as she answered, "Yes, it is the only one of my little flock whose brow is cloudless, and radiant with immortal beauty."

I gazed with delight upon those innocent features. It was a little girl of six years, with soft, loving, dark eyes, and chestnut hair. But no words of mine could portray the cherub loveliness of that face. Its cloudless look was characteristic. No trace of sorrow, sin or care rested upon it. I looked toward my friend. The smile had faded from her lips, and her tears falling like winter rain—no soft reviving shower, but a hard, cold dash of bitter drops.

I wondered at such a strange, unseemly sight. I was no mother, it is true, and had never bowed above the matchless clay of some idolized "first born," but I had given a little adopted one, who had slept on my bosom, back to his Saviour. I had murmured, refusing to be comforted, because I might not again hear the silvery voice which death had hushed. My heart had ached because the light feet which had danced over my parlor floors, might dance over them in childish glee no more forever.

I had wept over just such a pictured face of infant sweetness. I had felt as if my heart would break with grief, when I twined a silken curl around my finger, shorn in the last solemn hour from among those which we gave in all their clustering glory, to the coffin and the grave. And this was recently? I had given up my darling boy years after this little one joined the angels, and should *this* mother weep when all my tears were dry?

"Do not speak to me of her," said my friend; "I cannot bear it! I know all that you would say, but I am a mother, therefore I still mourn."

My voice was hushed, and I sorrowfully went my way. Perchance there are other mothers who refuse to be comforted because their little ones are not. Perchance they say, "We know all the comfort you can give, and still we mourn."

Oh! friends, do you know it all? Selfish mother, wouldst thou recall that little voice from singing with the angels, that you mightest listen to its music? Would you have that fragile, tender form pillowed again upon your bosom, when it is now sheltered within the Saviour's arms, safely housed where tempests never beat? Would you have that infant hand lay down its harp, that it may clasp your own? Would you recall those baby feet to walk the paths of life again, when they will never be hurt by the rough stones any more.

Thine idol and thy worshipped one,
His feet do safely stand,
Never in evil paths to stray,
Within the better land.

His eyes will never shed thy tears,
His lips ne'er speak thy woe,
His brow ne'er wear the stains of life,
Can't thou not let him go?

Bereaved mother, well may you mourn:—but only that the way is long which leads you home to the Father's house. Remember that the only *cloudless* face is that of your little one in heaven, and your tears will cease to fall; or if they sometimes do, it will only be as the fertilizing shower, which shall revive, and cause to spring and grow in the garden of your soul, the seeds of every christian grace.

FRENCH WOMEN.—One sees comparatively few beautiful women in Paris. I know of no large city out of Egypt which has so little to boast of in this respect. One may walk for hours on the Boulevard or the Rue de Rivoli, and not meet a dozen really-lovely faces.—Among the poor classes, the women are generally hopelessly plain or positively ugly. In the higher ranks there are, of course, many fine-looking ladies, but few positively beautiful. They have neither the rich blooming complexion of the English, nor the softness and delicacy of features of the Italian women. There is a frightful prevalence of snub-noses and pig-eyes, and villainous low foreheads. Every other woman you see is chubby or thick-waisted, or round-shouldered, or big ankled. If she happen to be tall, ten chances to one she is squint-eyed and has a horrid stoop. And, then, nothing is more common than to meet women with beard—huge, black, and bristling. Nothing has more forcibly struck me than this latter peculiarity. It is not scores, but hundreds of women you meet daily with upper lips black as the ace of spades. There is this to be said on the other hand: the French women of the better orders dress with exquisite taste. By this means, defects of forms are greatly overcome, and even defects of face are softened down into something half charming. And in the perfection of toilet, a certain neatness and sauciness of carriage, a vivacity the most sparkling, yet the most delicate, and that indefineable *naivete* which is the crowning grace of women—and you have, I suspect, the great secret of the popularity of the French *salon*.

A WORD FOR THE NEWSPAPER "WE."—There cannot be a greater error among those inconsistent misconceptions which, as I suspect, characterize popular notions of journalism, than to assume that the assumption of the plural style is an act of affectation on the part of the newspaper scribe. There is no journal so poor as not to have at least one occasional extra writer—and that extra writer must not assume a tone contrary to that of the regular hand, be he the editor or not. When the regular hand is not the editor, then above him stands that official to regulate, direct, and harmonize the corps; and above the editor comes the proprietorship, with again the possibility of fusion; and then, if proprietor, editor, and ordinary writer concur in one individual, so august a union of characters well deserves the plural style. But to speak seriously, there is not only as a general rule, such a mutual responsibility of writers and managers one upon another as to render the method of speaking the most truthful as well as convenient, for great good to the cause of public order follows upon such being the case. It is obvious that the reciprocal dependence thus created must tend to check individual recklessness; and as a fact, when a writer desires to be more than ordinarily personal and self-opinionated, he either assumes for himself, or is made to assume, the position of writing, not an editorial article, but a letter to the paper—a method of publishing a man's thoughts intended to imply that he speaks on his own sole responsibility, whether or not he divulges his name.—*Cambridge Essays.*

WITH A BIBLE ON A WEDDING DAY.

BY W. S. ROTHINGHAM.

A better love than mine
This Holy Volume gives;
It shows no shadow of decline;
And when I die, it lives.

A love that's constant still,
To teach and cheer you through;
That never frowns, "I may not will,"
Nor sighs, "I cannot do."

This Book binds man and wife
In closer loves and fears;
And all the ties that bless our life,
It hallows and endears.

Its blessings rest to-day
Upon your plighted troth;
A blessing that shall always stay,
And grow upon you both.

The Great Libraries of the World,

The ten greatest libraries are:—

The Bibliotheque at Paris,	800,000
British Museum,	560,000
Imp. Pub. Lib. St. Petersburgh,	520,000
Royal Bibrary at Berlin,	500,000
Royal Library at Munich,	480,000
Royal Library at Copenhagen,	410,000
Royal Library at Vienna,	365,000
University Library at Gottingen,	360,000
Royal Library at Breslen,	350,000
Royal Public Lib. at Dresden,	305,000

On comparing these returns with those of twenty-three years ago, it is found that, while all libraries have been more or less rapidly increasing, that of the British Museum has risen from the seventh rank to the second. This library expends 9,500*l*, annually upon binding alone.

The value of the library of the British Museum, two centuries hence, will be something quite inconceivable. For example, we have it upon the authority of an American, who probably knows more of the matter than any one living, that the Museum collection of about 30,000 books published in the United States, is more than double the extent of any similar collection of American books in his own country. Those of our readers who know most of American literature will most readily agree with us when we affirm that a great proportion of this collection will, in a few years, be *unique*; that is to say, the British Museum will shortly be the chief depository of the literature of the United States!

A few statistics will show the systematic increase of the library of this Museum. In 1842 it possessed 142 Bibles, 60 New Testaments, 92 Psalmt, and 95 other portions of the Bible, in all 389 Bibles and parts of Bibles. There are now reckoned to be 1685 entire copies of the Bible in different editions and languages, 370 Old Testaments and 1255 New Testaments, and other parts in proportion—in all, about 10,000. In 1842 the catalogue showed 185 new entries under the name of Luther—now, the catalogue of accessions since that date contains nearly 900. The writer believes that the Museum has a much finer collection of German poets and twice as many American books as are in any library in the United States; of Hungarian and Russian Literature the best collection beyond their own bounds; and the same may be said of collections in every modern language. In the case of Polish literature, the position of the Museum Library is remarkable. It contains such a collection as not only does not, but could not exist in Warsaw, Posen, or Lemburg; or, indeed with security in any other capital in Europe. This library is already the least incomplete collection of books in the world and soon to become the largest.—*Christian Mirror.*

The Rope Maker Boy.

It was one of the first days of spring, when a lady who had been watching by the sick bed of her mother for some weeks, went out to take a little exercise and enjoy the fresh air. After walking some distance she came to a rope-walk. She was familiar with the place and entered. At one end of the building she saw a little boy turning a large wheel; she thought it too laborious for such a child, and as she came nearer she spoke to him.

"Who sent you to this place?" she asked.

"Nobody—I came of myself."

"Does your father know you are here?"

"I have no father."

"Are you paid for your labor?"

"Yes; I get ninepence a day."

"Do you like this work?"

"Well enough; but if I did not, I should do it that I might get the money for my mother."

"How long do you work in the day?"

"From nine till eleven in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon."

"How old are you?"

"Almost nine."

"Do you ever get tired of turning this great wheel?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"And what do you do then?"

"*Take the other hand!*"

The lady gave him a piece of money.

"Is this for my mother?" he asked, looking pleased.

"No, it is for yourself."

"Thank you, ma'am," the boy said, and the lady bade him farewell.

She went home strengthened in her devotion to duty, and instructed in true practical philosophy by the words and example of a little child. The next time, she said to herself, that duty seems hard to me, I will remember the child, and take the other hand.

Miscellaneous.

CARPETS.—Carpets were in use, at least in some kind, as early as the days of Amos; about 800 B. C. They were spread on the ground, on which persons sat, who dwelt in tents; but when first used in houses, even in the East, we have no record. In the twelfth century, carpets were articles of luxury, and in England it is mentioned as an instance of Becket's splendid style of living, that his sumptuous apartments were every day in winter strewn with clean hay or straw, about A. D. 1160. The manufacture of woollen carpets was introduced in France from Persia in the reign of Henry IV., between 1589 and 1610. Some artisans who had quitted France in disgust, came to England and established the carpet manufacture about 1650. With us, as with most nations, Persian and Turkey carpets, especially the former, are most prized. Our famous Axminster, Wilton, and Kidderminster manufacture is the growth of the last hundred years. The weaver's, otherwise called the Dutch loom engine, was brought into use in London from Holland in or about the year 1676; since when, the general principle of the loom has been infinitely varied by mechanical ingenuity. There are about 250,000 hand looms in Great Britain, and 75,000 power-looms, each being equal to three hand looms, making twenty-two yards each per day. The steam loom was introduced in 1807.

NEW FLOOR COVERING MATERIAL.—The production of a good, durable, and cheap covering for floors, embracing the advantages of softness and elasticity, has long been sought for. The London Mechanic's Magazine states that a very original material for floor covering has recently been patented by Mr. Dunn, a member of C. Goodyear's Indiarubber Company, London, which meets all these conditions. It consists of a composition of cork, flock, cotton, wool, and other fine fibrons materials of various colors, mixed with indiarubber. These are spread on a canvas back and embossed. The result is a material of great permanence and beauty, having all the softness of a carpet, with the elasticity and noiseless tread which constitute the beauty of a real "velvet-pile Brussels."

A LEARNED PRISONER.—It is reported of the Rev. Nehemiah, once pastor of the church of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, and author of a discourse on the covenants, that he followed the business of a cord-wainer, and was persecuted for preaching the Gospel as a Nonconformist. When he came upon his trial at Bedford, he first pleaded in Greek, and then in Hebrew; upon which the judge, calling for the indictment wherein he was styled "Nehemiah Cox, cord-wainer," expressed his surprise, and declared that none could answer him; and upon Mr. Cox arguing that it was but fair that he should plead in what language he pleased, he was dismissed.

INEQUALITY OF DUELLING.—Hutchinson, provost of Dublin, quarrelled with Tisdale the Irish Attorney-general, and after having abused him in the grossest terms, sent him a challenge. Tisdale refused to fight him, urging that he himself was seventy-three, but laying very little stress on that. His principal objection was that they were not on an equality with reference to the pleasure to be derived from the contest. "If I should kill Hutchinson," he said, "I should get nothing but the pleasure of killing him; whereas, if he kills me, he will get my place of secretary of state, of which he has the reversion."

A SOFT PILLOW.—Whitfield and a pious companion were much annoyed one night at a public house, by a set of gamblers in the room adjoining where they slept. Their noisy clamor and horrid blasphemy so excited Whitfield's abhorrence and pious sympathy that he could not rest. "I will go in to them and reprove their wickedness," he said. His companion remonstrated in vain. He went. His words of reproof fell apparently powerless on them. Returning, he lay down to sleep. His companion asked him rather shruptly, "What did you gain by it?" "A soft pillow," he said, patiently, and soon fell asleep. Yes, "a soft pillow" is the reward of fidelity—the companion of a clear conscience. It is a sufficient remuneration for doing right, in the absence of all other reward.

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINUM.—Clergymen frequently administer personal rebukes from the pulpit. The best that we can remember was that of an Irish curate, whose Christian name was Joseph. He had been promised a living by a member of the great Butler family previous to his coming to the title and the estates. The promise was non-redeemed; and, on the first opportunity the curate had of preaching before the powerful nobleman, he selected for his text the conclusion of the fortieth chapter of Genesis. Yet did not the chief butler remember Joseph, but forgot him." The Irish Joseph speedily obtained the gift of a very valuable living.—*English Paper.*

A druggist was aroused by the ringing of his night-bell. He arose, went down stairs, and had to serve a customer with a dose of medicine. His wife grumbled. "What profit do you get on that penny?" "A half penny," replied the assiduous druggist. "And for that he penny you'll be awake for a long time!" rejoined the wife. "Never mind, added the placid druggist, "the dose I gave him will keep him awake much longer; let us thank heaven that we have the profit and not the pain of the transaction."

A BRILLIANT RABBLE.—At the Council of Constance, where John Huss was condemned to be burnt as a heretic, there were present his Imperial Majesty, several Ambassadors, two Electors, a great number of Princes, three Patriarchs, twenty-eight Cardinal, one hundred and fifty-five Bishops, besides divines and civilians from all parts of Europe; and yet by such an august assembly of great personages was truth condemned and innocence oppressed.

DR. JOHNSON'S CHARITY.—Johnson frequently bestowed all the silver in his pocket upon the miserable beings who waylaid him on his passage from his house to the tavern where he dined. "Even in his early London days he would go up at night to the destitute children who were sleeping upon the projecting stalls of shops or the sills of doors, and slip a penny into their hands to buy them a breakfast," "and this," adds Mr. Croker, "when he himself was living on sixpence." Sixpence, he once remarked was then a great sum to him. When it was objected that it was useless to bestow halfpence upon beggars, he energetically exclaimed, "And why should they be denied such sweetners of existence? Life is a pill which none of us can bear to swallow without gilding. Yet for the poor we delight in stripping it still bearer, are not ashamed to show even visible displeasure if ever the bitter taste is taken from their mouths." He one night found a woman of standdoned character lying exhausted in the street, and lifting her up, he conveyed her on his back to his own house, had her nursed till she recovered her health, and then obtained her a situation. A heartless man would have passed her by, a humane man might have given her money; but was there a second person in the vast population of London, that would have taken up the forlorn, diseased and dirty sufferer in his arms and carried her to his home? There are charities which from their very lowliness become sublime.—*Quarterly Review.*

CALVIN'S INDEFATIGABLE INDUSTRY.—What shall I speak of his indefatigable industry, almost beyond the power of nature; which, paralleled with our loiterings, will, I fear, exceed all credit? It may be the truest object of admiration, how one lean, worn, spent and wearied body could hold out. He read, every week of the year, three divinity lectures; every other week, over and above, he preached every day; so that, as Erasmus said of Chrysostom, I know not whether more to admire his constancy, or theirs that heard him. Some have reckoned his yearly lectures to be one hundred and eighty-six, and his yearly sermons two hundred and eighty-six. Every Thursday he sat in the presbytery; every Friday, when the ministers met to consult on difficult texts, he made as good as a lecture. Besides all this, there was scarce a day that exercised him not in answering, either by word of mouth or writing, the doubts and questions of different churches and pastors, yea, sometims both at once, so that he might say with Paul, "The care of all churches lieth upon me." Scarcely a year wherein, over and above all these employments, some great volume in folio, or other, came not forth.—*Biographical Evangels, by Dr. Hoyle.*

TYRANNY OF FASHION.—Madame de Genlis, in her Memoirs, describes the training she underwent to fit her for Parisian society during the last century:

"I had two teeth pulled out; I had whalebone stays that pinched me terribly; my feet were imprisoned in tight shoes, with which it was impossible for me to walk; I had three or four thousand curl-papers put in my head, and I wore, for the first time in my life, a hoop. In order to get rid of my contrary attitudes, I had an iron collar put on my neck; and as I squinted a little at times, I was obliged to put on my goggles as soon as I awoke in the morning, and these I wore four hours. I was, moreover, not a little surprised when they talked of giving me a master to teach me what I thought I knew already—to walk. Besides all this, I was forbidden to run, to leap, or to ask questions."

EFFECTS OF THE "MORTARA" CASE.—The *Globe's* Paris correspondent writes: "People who are likely to know something of the personal feelings of the Emperor do not hesitate to say, (and the marked allusion to 'Canon Law,' as inapplicable to modern society, bears out the case) that the treatment of the Mortara family of Bologna was the last feather that broke the back of the present system in the Papal states, supported, as all its abuses are, by Austria. The Imperial mind could stand it no longer; and, if French troops are to be mere policemen at Rome, aiding and abetting these monstrous doings, the disgrace and infamy became intolerable. The boy Mortara has done it all."

A FULL ADDRESS.—A literary curiosity passed through a rural post office in Northumberland the other day, in the shape of a letter bearing the following elaborate address: "For the girl at the Hetheryslaik near the Cow Gate near the Toll near the Shityford newcastle on Tyne on this side of the road furtherest from Kenton and next to the Bath House next to Byrne joining the stable close to the cart shed and not far from the Barn and thrashing machine."

PROPOSED NEW JURY LAW IN ENGLAND.—Lord Campbell's bill amending the Jury Law of England, has been printed for the benefit of the members of Parliament. It is proposed to furnish the jury with wood and fire, and unless they agree, to keep them together for six hours. If at the expiration of that period, nine of them have agreed, it is to be taken as the verdict of the jury; if not, they are to be discharged from further consideration of the case.

JURIES IN ILLINOIS.—By a recent act of the Illinois Legislature the professional juror's occupation is gone, as by the law no person is allowed to serve more that once a year upon a jury.

ADVERTISING IN UTAH.—A Mormon advertisement reads as follows: "To let—rooms for two gentlemen and their wives, or rooms for one gentleman and his wives."

PRICE FOR THE MILLION.—The Bible of Ohio sale purchased from the Appletons in New York, eighty thousand dollars worth of school books. They weigh seventy-five tons, and measure twenty-five cords.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1859.

ACCORDING TO YOUR FAITH.

That there is need of a great revival of religion in this city and throughout the entire State, no Christian will for one moment question.

The hosts of wickedness, the powers of darkness and evil are raging in our midst. In common with many we had hoped in the first years of the State, that when families were multiplied and female influence fully established, a social reform and improvement would be inaugurated, which would leave but little to be desired. We have been cheered by much good resulting from such accessions to our society, but the summing up has been no where in proportion to our hopes. The disappointment has been keen. Theatres are more and more in fashion, the dissipation of the ball-room, the brilliant excesses of festive and gala days, the extravagances of public re-unions and domestic life, have swept into one great tide of irreligion, thousands who at home had cast their influence, in a passive way, at least, on the friendly side of religion and morality.

While we are ready to welcome families as they arrive on our shores, and with hopeful hearts look for better results, yet our experience of the past will make us hesitate in overestimating their influence as all potent for the great reforms of the social evils which exist in our midst.

We have looked, also, to successive Legislatures for help, but almost wholly in vain. Our Courts, from the village justice to the Supreme Court, have baffled our expectations, and even taken away what pittance fell to us from the Legislature.

We are compelled, shut up by the necessities of the case, to look to One, who is mightier than princes and on whose arm we may safely trust, for salvation. We have tried every expedient which social and legislative reform could suggest. They have failed us. The people, the whole State, are notoriously irreligious. God have mercy upon us or we perish.

To the Church, in this city and State, God has given the means, furnished the resources, which, if she makes the most of, are sufficient to redeem the people. The Gospel must be resorted to, and applied as the power of God unto salvation.

Now, the question to be decided is, have Christians that belief, that faith in the Gospel, which, in view of the appalling infidelity and desolations of sin with which they are surrounded, in high places and low, will move them to the great work of casting these great mountains into the sea? Have they that utmost confidence in the Word and pledges of the Head of the Church, that unhesitatingly and gladly, they will venture on the conversion of the people? If so, the turning of the people from their evil ways, the coming of the masses to the Cross, is near at hand. "According to your faith" is the grand condition. Let this faith appear everywhere. Let it work with incessant zeal. Let it fill the prayer meeting—let it throw open the doors of the sanctuary and cry at the gate, "Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters;" "whosoever will, let him come."

We hope to see every sanctuary of this city open ere long for the public preaching of the Word, during the week as well as on the Sabbath, but let it be done, not by the minister as an individual, but by the demanding *faith* of Christians. Then shall the Word preached be like the pentecostal sermon of Peter, and multitudes, pricked in their hearts, shall cry, "Men and brethren, what shall we do?"

CHURCHES UNSUPPLIED.

The First Baptist church in this city. The Presbyterian church in Columbia. The Congregational church in Nevada. The Congregational church in Oroville. The Congregational church in Mokelumne Hill.

THE DASHAWAYS.—This Temperance Association or Club, known as the Dashaways, seems to be going ahead equal to any of the "machines" in search of fire. Our readers doubtless remember that this Temperance band was commenced by a few firemen, members of Howard No. 3, on New Years' Day. Four took the pledge to abstain from intoxicating liquors for six months, or to the 15th of June.

It rapidly increased in numbers, and its influence was sensibly and sensitively felt, not only by the members in their improved condition of mind and body, but also in the scarcity of money in the rumseller's till. It was tauntingly predicted around the corners, and sundry other quarters, that the 15th of June would witness the most brilliant blow-out of these new born and over zealous temperance men.

These hopes of the rumseller are fated to as brilliant a disappointment. At a late meeting, the time of the pledge was extended to another six months. At the end of that time we shall see what sort of an anniversary these firemen Dashaways will celebrate.

Over one hundred new members have been added within the past week. The keeper of one saloon acknowledges it has made a difference of three gallons of brandy in the weekly sales of that place. Several others have been compelled to close up in consequence of the withdrawal of patronage by members of this association. Next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, a public meeting of the Dashaways will be held at the Lyceum, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets.

We are happy to learn that the Order now numbers seventy members, and that it did previous to the start. Branches are being established all over the State, and we feel assured that it will yet extend and run a little wild for there is the principal office of our Union. It is a good organization, and we hope it may live to see the very last dram of intemperance extinguished not only from every drinker's hands, but from every spot under heaven.

"THE BIBLE AND POLITICS."

We have received from the publishers, H. H. Bancroft & Co., with the compliments of the author, a pamphlet with the above title, from the pen of Dr. Scott, Pastor of Calvary Church. The purport of the pamphlet is, "*an humble plea for equal, perfect, absolute religious freedom, and against all sectarianism in our public schools.*"

It is dedicated to the fellow-citizens of the writer "of every race and nation, and of every religious persuasion, and of every shade of political and religious opinion."

"*Freedom of Conscience,*" is its great burden. Dr. Scott in this tractate, or pamphlet, has made no new deliverances. The substance of the whole has been already repeatedly published in the newspapers of this city, as well as preached from pulpits in Alabama, Louisiana and California, and in how many other States we know not. Having, therefore, appeared so often before the public on the same subject, we do not see that any special necessity existed for a new edition. He informs us, however, in substance, that having been bitterly persecuted and defamed by the press and otherwise, he is compelled, in self-defence, to publish a book. It cannot be denied, that some owe much to the persecutions which are perpetually tormenting them. But in the Rev. Author's case we are slow to admit that he has been persecuted at all. The truth is just this. He has avowed sentiments from the pulpit and through the press which have sorely wounded and offended the moral sense and enlightened consciences of thousands of his "Fellow Citizens," and by them considered as most pernicious and destructive of all good government. These sentiments have been opposed, rebuked, denounced. They have been discussed on their true merits, their fallacy exposed, their consequences plainly and forcibly held to light, and that warning administered which the urgency and interest of the times demanded. In other words, there has been a very free discussion and dissection of his "deliverances." Had he been Pope, Emperor, or Czar, perhaps nothing would have been said in opposition to his views, but as it happens that he is only a "*Fellow Citizen,*" and claims for himself no other distinction or consideration, we hope that neither he nor his friends will, for the future, mistake free and plain discussion for malignant and all but bloody persecution, and particularly when in all such discussions, the Doctor is not only able but prompt to give as good as he gets, and better if he can.

As to the argument itself, it has already been completely answered in a very quiet way by the able pen of our friend "*Earnest.*" Had Dr. Scott read and carefully digested the principles advanced and enforced by E., before he committed his argument to the press too far for revision, we see not how he could have avoided most material modifications in the logic of his premises and conclusion.

We might note many passages in the pamphlet which are open to pungent criticism. In one place the author says: "Roman Catholics cannot be fairly charged with being enemies of the Word of God as such." This strikes us as a singular statement coming from one who is not ignorant of the history of the past. What is the crowning sin of the Roman Catholic Church if it is not that it has ever, and still does refuse and forbid the circulation of the Word of God among the masses? By their fruits we must judge them. If they are not for Christ, they are against him. If they are not enemies, they are friends. How have they shown their love for the Word of God? By giving it as as the Word of life to all men, or forbidding it? "They are opposed to our translation," says Dr. Scott. Do they spread far and wide, as friends of the Word of God ought, their own translation? In how many Roman Catholic families is the Douay version found? Is it in general circulation? If not, what is the reason?

Again, he says, "I protest, &c., &c.," that Roman Catholics are anti-Christian. We leave this with the Doctor and the Apostles who denounced the "Man of Sin," the veritable Church of Rome as "anti-Christ."

Freedom of conscience for all men is this plea made. Of course, for the freedom of *my* conscience, as well as the Chinaman, the Jew, the Catholic. My *conscience* binds me to this great fact, that the education of my child is incomplete, nay, worse—absolutely pernicious, depraving, if his moral sense is not educated as well as his head. The standard of true morality I find in the Bible—any morality aside from the Bible is the morality of Voltaire or heathenism. I, therefore, put the Bible in my child's hand and tell him, take this to school, I cannot answer my conscience if I allow you to be educated without the Bible. My child comes home and says there is a Catholic conscience at school and I cannot read the Bible. Whose conscience now is to be respected? Mine or the Catholic? Dr. Scott virtually says the Catholic. You may take your child away and put him to some other school; indeed, then, my conscience must be disregarded, oppressed, that the Catholic may have freedom! *His* conscience must rule and crowd out my conscience from the public school. And what if I am not able to send my child to any but a public school, as is the fact with thousands? My conscience insists that at school, as well as at home, my child must have the Bible. What becomes, therefore, of this boasted freedom of every man's conscience if I am met at the threshold of the school house with the conscience of the Catholic, and told I cannot enter there inasmuch as the reading of his Bible by my child, in accordance with the behest and authority of my conscience, offends the Catholic or Jew? If I must regard another man's conscience, let him [illegible] mine or I [illegible]

This dilemma Dr. Scott has wholly overlooked. On page 71, he states a difficulty but in a wholly *ex parte* way. It is that of the child who is forbidden by his parents to read the Bible. If he had gone a little further and taken up a child who was commanded to read his Bible by his parents then what?

This unqualified "freedom of conscience," as it stands in Dr. Scott's book, seems to us nothing less than the *licentiousness* of conscience. Under it, the Hindoo mother or the Indian Thug, might appeal to the American Constitution for protection in their sacrifice and murder of human victims, because their *conscience* must be allowed full, "*equal, perfect, absolute religious freedom.*"

The book is full of such points as we have noticed. It will be fully answered by Rev. Dr. Anderson; also a gentleman of this city of high legal standing, himself a friend of Dr. Scott, has offered to review that part of the book which touches the legal and constitutional argument. We give his introductory to-day.

It becomes the friends of a *true* education of the children of this State, to stand fast to the right, and with united *conscientious* purpose do good battle, and victory will perch ere long upon their banners.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

REV. L. HAMILTON, formerly of Columbia, has entered upon his labors as pastor elect of the San Jose Presbyterian church.

Bro. H. begins his work amid the warmest welcome and full support of his new charge, and we congratulate the Church on their gain of one so well qualified to build them up in the word and work of God.

REV. W. L. JONES, sailed last Tuesday on the steamship Columbia, with his family, for Humboldt Bay, in acceptance of a call extended to him some time ago, by the people of Eureka. Mr. Jones, has labored for the last four years in Camptonville and vicinity, with a most exemplary fidelity and perseverance and the deep regret occasioned by his departure is proof that he has not labored there in vain. It is due to the people of Camptonville and San Juan, to say that they would not on any account have consented to his separation, had they known in time, that he at all seriously contemplated leaving them. And we doubt ourselves, whether Bro. Jones would have committed himself to the Humboldt people had he known the real feelings of the community about him. As it is, his old friends all join in warm wishes and hopes, for his extensive usefulness in his new field, and may the people to whom he goes, not only prize him as a man, but labor with him in the gospel in building up and advancing the interests of the kingdom of Christ in their midst. In him they will find not only a close thinker, an able reasoner, a devoted minister, but one who on acquaintance will burnish up like pure gold.

Mr. Jones requests his friends to direct their communications to him at Humboldt Bay, Eureka, Cal.

REV. B. N. SEYMOUR has received a call from the Ecclesiastical Society of Camptonville, to supply the place left vacant by the departure of Mr. Jones. Owing to the effects of a long and protracted sickness in Oroville last summer, and fearing a return of the same if he remained there another season, Bro. S. had taken leave of his people and was on his way to the Atlantic States, when he received the call. We are glad we have not to regret the loss of one more minister to the State. One saved now-a-days is as good as two earned.—Mr. S. and family are now in Camptonville where letters and papers may be addressed to them.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Marysville, Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Pastor, have made arrangements for the erection of a new church edifice this summer. The Society have for a long time needed a building large enough to accommodate many families who have been anxious to obtain sittings but could not for want of room.

We are happy to state in this connection that a decided religious interest prevails at present among the members and officers of the church for a work of salvation among that people, and we cannot but hope that as the walls of the outer temple progress, the wall of the spiritual temple may receive many accessions of "living stones," "the workmanship of God in Christ Jesus."

THE CAMPBELLITES of Grass Valley have purchased the building formerly occupied and held as a Temperance Hall, for a meeting house. The building is being enlarged to almost double its present size and will accommodate about 300 persons when finished. The burden falls principally upon a few who seem to esteem it a privilege to make sacrifices if need be, to advance their doctrine. Would more of that spirit prevailed among those who profess, what we consider a more scriptural faith.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Last Sabbath was the anniversary of the opening of the new house of worship of this church. The subject of the morning sermon was, "Cast thy bread upon the waters; for thou shalt find it after many days." As an illustration of the truth of his theme, the pastor, Dr. Anderson, made the following interesting statements, viz: That two years ago, while small in numbers, relying on divine assistance, they had undertaken the great work of building this house for God; that one year ago their entire congregation, now a large and commanding one, was all accommodated with seats in the little Chinese Chapel; that during the ecclesiastical year now closed, eighty-nine members had been received to full communion. Out of this large number, forty-one were from the world, on profession of their faith in Jesus, and forty-eight on certificates of dismission from other churches. He further stated that the whole number was composed of the following classes, viz: Thirteen made heads of families, twenty young men and one old man.

In speaking of the spiritual state of the church, it said that while the tone of piety was far below what it ought to be, it was nevertheless far above what it had been at any time during his pastorage. He concluded by saying that peace and unity prevailed, and that if a jar existed in the entire body he was not aware of it.

The church is in a highly prosperous condition, and the bread, which in fear and trembling, was cast upon the waters, has returned to them a hundred fold.

FLORAL FESTIVAL.

The Young Men's Christian Association of our city, purpose to hold a Floral Festival, during the coming week. Their object is to raise the means of purchasing a lot and erecting thereon a building for the use of their Society.

This Association has now been in operation six years, and during this period has faithfully labored in the prosecution of its original design, viz: the promotion of evangelical religion and development of christian character among its members, and to afford themselves, and more especially young men, strangers in our city, opportunities for reading, social converse and prayer. Members chosen annually from every evangelical church in the city conduct the affairs of the Association. We well remember with what anxiety the founders of this society embarked upon their enterprise, fearing that many difficulties would arise to check its prosperity. Some predicted a speedy dissolution, because discord would spring up among the members, in their deliberations, arising out of their religious tenets and forms; others, because the members naturally more interested in the affairs of their churches than in those of the Association, would gradually become lukewarm and insensible to the interests of the latter.

This prediction, we are rejoiced to say, has failed of accomplishment. The meetings have been characterized by cordiality of feeling on the part of those present, and by great unanimity in the discharge of business.

Experience has also shown that those who were most active in the Church were the same in the Association, and *vice versa*. This statement does not involve, in my opinion, any difficult problem, and for the accuracy of it, we refer to any of the old members. The benefits bestowed upon the public by this Association have been many, some of which are in keeping a Reading Room and Library for the use of visitors, and, through regular committees, administering to the wants of the sick and destitute, securing the attendance of children at Sunday Schools, and bringing, by personal efforts, strangers in our midst within the sphere of Christian influence. It will be remembered, too, in this connexion, that the Association has lately furnished a free course of interesting lectures.

Thus far, the Association has relied on its own individual resources to carry on its work, but now its friends wish to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and secure permanency for its corporation. Like similar Associations in the East, they therefore appeal to the public for an expression of sympathy. Already the ladies of our different churches have given assurance that nothing shall be wanting on their part to promote its success. We have promises, too, from our friends in the country, of flowers, fruits, &c. To our brethren, who are not of our number, we would say, be present at our Festival, and whilst there, aid us in rendering the occasion what we desire it to be, agreeable to all, and none the less propitious to our Association.

To our public, who have given so many instances of their liberality in the support of worthy objects, we appeal for a marked display of their generous quality in our favor, feeling that our Association has peculiar claims on their gratitude.

Finally, we leave the result to Him, to whom we have dedicated our services, with the prayer that He will dispose the hearts of many to aid us in our present efforts.

A MEMBER.

THE NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETINGS.

These meetings are still held in the basement of Calvary church, on Bush street, and are open to all christians in the city, to the stranger, to the impenitent, and whoever may choose to go. The exercises are limited to a single hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock, and no one is expected to occupy more than three minutes, either in prayer or remarks. The attendance is fair, though not as large as we had hoped or yet hope to see.

But the presence of the Spirit is with the meeting. The convicted sinner is heard enquiring, "men and brethren what shall I do?" "Pray for me" is the urgent request of some. Christians are awakened to the importance of personal and direct efforts for the conversion of men. These efforts are being blessed. On Monday, one remarked that the day before he had invited a friend to turn his attention to religion, he found him perfectly indifferent and careless, but so quick was the word, and work of the spirit, that that same careless sinner was at that moment under strong conviction.

Other interesting cases of the kind are constantly coming to light and it only remains for the people of God to continue instant in season and out of season, and not fail of the blessing of a precious, and great revival.

HOOKS & LLOYD'S ATIN GRIND. This article, unaffected by heat or cold, is peculiarly adapted for the use of carriages and stages on long journeys, as it will last more than double the time any other composition continues serviceable. It is used by all the stage companies in the State, including the Overland Mail, and has been proved by them to be almost invaluable. The office of the proprietors, investors, and only manufacturers, is No. 101 Jackson street, in this city, as will be seen by our advertising columns.

OVERLAND MAIL ROUTE.

We insert to-day the following letter from a new correspondent, the Rev. [illegible] B. Lloyd, concerning the new route via Tehuantepec. Of course our readers may depend upon it as reliable, in all its particulars:

[illegible] April 20th, 1859.

EDITOR OF PACIFIC: We left San Francisco in the *Golden Age*, on the 5th inst., and landed at Acapulco on the 11th, making the distance in six days and a few hours. The passage was [illegible] by light breezes all the way.

On the Sabbath there was preaching upon the hurricane deck in the morning, and in the steerage in the afternoon. Every thing was orderly, and the crowded company of hearers appeared very attentive—gratified that the Sabbath could be thus observed upon the great deep. The singing was excellent. There, upon the deck, your correspondent had the privilege of baptising the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Benicia—"the first child," the Captain remarked, ever christened on the Pacific Ocean. The sacrament was made solemn and remarkable by the circumstances.

After leaving the *Age*, we were soon aboard the *Oregon*, and passed out of the beautiful harbor of Acapulco, about 7 in the evening, before the steamer we had left had finished her coaling, and started again upon her voyage. We parted from that pleasant company of friends amidst the flying of rockets, with deep regret that we must lose their society, each party facing the uncertainties of their voyage. Captain Hudson, of the *Oregon*, treated his passengers like guests. We felt great relief in the freedom of the fine ship, open to the pleasure of but a score of travelers. Each one had a room to himself, and the rooms are very large—like the apartments of one's house. We shall not soon forget the agreeable pleasure of that cool ship in that hot climate—its free baths and its luxurious fruits. On Wednesday evening at six o'clock, we dropped anchor in the harbor of Ventosa, seven days and twenty hours from San Francisco. The whole sea had been as smooth as a lake. The surf-boats came out very soon and took us off.

The country about Ventosa is a low sand plain. A bold promontory of yellow rock plunges into the sea, a hundred rods on the south, forming a small bay, affording shelter from the westerly winds, otherwise quite exposed. We landed beautifully amidst the foaming breakers. They have the finest of boats, and the landing is said to be perfectly safe, and is very quickly done. Ventosa is a creature of the Company—they have made it. Only a few houses for the shelter of men and animals, and boats. It is 13¼ miles from the city of Tehuantepec, where the stages are kept; being a day ahead of our usual time, they were not waiting for us at Ventosa, and did not arrive until about noon, then a few hours more were required to feed the horses, and at 4 P. M. we were equipped for Tehuantepec. Thus the whole day was spent in a most uninteresting place, and the only relief to the warm sluggish monotony was a fine sea-bath in the breakers, the most exhilerating I ever knew. The water was mild, and the breakers rolled over us magnificently. This place is in latitude 16° 11′; longitude 95° 05′ west. Here we strike into the midst of tropical vegetation. The road was sandy, and we walked on a mile, excited by curiosity. The cactus is a remarkable feature of the woods. It grows as a tree, large as a man's body, and branching out into fluted columns, six to eight inches in diameter. Sometimes you see one such column rising 15 or 20 feet round, and larger at the top than at the bottom, looking like a club of Hercules. It bears a beautiful flower. The wood of the country is a scion of it, very hard, very heavy. The steps of the old Cathedral at Tehuantepec are made of it, and are said never to have been replaced, but have lain there for 300 years. They show now but little wear!

We reached Tehuantepec at 7 P. M.; were lodged in an adobe house, court-shaped, tiled after the Mexican style, the court growing with cocoa trees. We were handsomely entertained at the San Francisco Hotel. Arose in the evening and went down to the river. The banks on each side were swarming with men, women and children, bathing, promiscuously; washing, filling their urns with water and bearing them away; leading in their horses and allowing them to roll and splash about. I never before beheld such a scene. That river to them is what the Ganges is to the Hindoo, or the Nile to the Egyptian. It is now in the dry season, about thirty yards across, and about two feet in depth on an average. It is a beautiful stream, and must roll a heavy volume in the rainy season. Tehuantepec contains, as estimated, 15,000 inhabitants, nearly all natives of the country—probably descendants of Aztecs. They are well shaped; the men are strong and the women beautiful. Many are very dark; all are "children of the sun." The city has seventeen churches. The old Cathedral is the venerable place. Its walls of brick are very heavy; its dimensions with the convent, all in one structure, cover an immense extent. The convent is now a garrison of soldiers of the Liberal party; this church taking sides against the Religionists. The Padre, to whom I was introduced, is said to be a very liberal, educated, and most excellent man. He expressed to me sentiments of toleration to all sects and creeds, which of course, commanded my hearty approval. The market of Tehuantepec shows much of the national manners. The products are held for sale entirely by the women. Their heads are covered by a white flowing dress, reaching down upon the shoulders; a light vandyke is thrown about the chest, and a piece of colored cloth wrapped around the waist and fastened, reaching below the knees; this is the whole dress. Hundreds are together, and their appearance can never be forgotten by the beholder. The heat here, seems not to be oppressive to one in the shade, but must be very enervating.

Our stages were at the door of the hotel at 5 P. M., and we stepped in for a night's ride, it being considered much more comfortable for man and beast. The coaches were fine covered vehicles of Concord make. The roads are most excellent: there is one track of twenty miles in an air-line, parts a little sandy, but in general very easy. The six hours took us rapidly on. The moon was out very bright; the forest at a distance was in a blaze, the Southern cross was getting behind us, and we rode joyfully on through that wild and uninhabited country.

Arrived at Almoloya at 5 A. M., the next morning, a mere station of the Company, threw ourselves into a hammock, and slept an hour and a half; then went down to the beautiful brook of this name and bathed in its pure, cool waters. There is plenty where a more beautiful stream, sufficient to run the largest grist mill. This is a piece of patent grove. The scenery about is really enchanting; the long receding plains, and the bold distant mountains, unchangable and ancient as the globe. Here would be a charming residence.

We were in our stages again a 2 P. M. and away. The sun was not oppressive. We had leisure to admire all the curiosities of vegetation and of soil. The road stretches through a beautiful tract of country, apparently rich, but all uncultivated, rolling lands, valleys and mountains. We came into the Chivili Pass in the evening. Here are grand mountains and deep gorges, and wide prospects; we could not fully realize them by moon-light. It is the best [illegible] ever traveled, a road made by great labor. We reached Senabia river, the next station, at 11 in the evening, and slept on cots or in hammocks. Here the night was cool, under blankets we were chilly. We were now in the midst of the Isthmus; had passed the dividing ridge and were on the Atlantic slope. Our Pacific home seemed now far behind us. That ocean, with its pleasing associations, was out of our sight, it might be forever.

Of the fare on the Isthmus, we may say that it was better than we expected. Chickens and eggs were plenty up to this time, though the meat was of an inferior quality, whatever it might be. Butter, we learn, is not seen at all in Mexico. Their bread is crushed corn, cooked flat, like Yankee slapjacks, and is very good; it is called Tortillas, and is the bread of the natives. They also eat many beans, or frijoles.

On Saturday evening at 9½ o'clock, we left Senabia, hoping to reach Suchil, and go down the river that night, but the teams were very poor and weak, and our progress slow. The last notorious fifteen miles was entered upon at 4 A. M., after resting a couple of hours. The poor animals were scarcely able to draw the coaches, and the passengers walked nearly the whole distance. Rain came on, and the teams broke down, unable to drag up the slippery hills, and we camped out beside a stream. Some huddled around a fire, some swinging up their hammocks in the trees, and covered themselves with blankets, and some slept in the coaches. It was a hard night. With the break of day that Sabbath morning, the drivers were feeding their teams, and soon we started, under a lovely sky, for Suchil, eight miles distant. The sky lighted up, and we came in sight of the place where we were to embark upon the water; we were ushered there by no "church-going bells"; nothing appeared like the Christian Sabbath. At 9½ A. M., we entered our canoes, and put out into the stream, rowed by four brawny natives, directed by a white man in the stern of the boat. The river at this place is larger than the Yuba at Marysville. We floated on, under our umbrellas, delighted with the change of travel. Every thing was still and quiet, a nice cool breeze fanned us; we were in fine spirits and excellent health, the still, luxuriant forest on each hand, dressed in brilliant colors, echoing with the songs of birds, could be easily imagined, as in an attitude of Sabbath devotion. We met the boats of up-river passengers in the afternoon, blessed them, and wished them well. At twilight we sang the old fashioned hymns that our memories preserved. We lay to a few hours in the night, which was chilly, built a large fire, and kept as comfortable as we could. At day-break, the cry of the monkies, in a grand concert across the river, and the chattering of parrots, were the signal for a fresh embarkation. By the way, this monkey cry is like the roaring of lions. The provisions on the river were from supplies carried with us. Every traveler should be well stocked. Still we floated on until about noon, when we came upon the river steamer, twenty-six hours from Suchil. We were now about forty miles from Minatitlan, where we were to take the ocean steamer.

We were soon under way, and came in sight of the town of 5,000 people, picturesquely situated; came along side the new ocean steamer, *Coatzcoalcos*, about 4 P. M., of Monday, 18th of April, thirteen days and some hours, from San Francisco. We had been upon the Isthmus six days. It was an unnecessarily slow, protracted transit. There is great and culpable inefficiency on the part of the Company's agents. There appears a fatal want of energy. We were allowed to remain at Ventosa nearly all day, before we could get away. Then another day at Tehuantepec. This looseness was observable every where upon the land transit. Instead of setting out in the cool of the evening, we would start at 9½ A. M. The whole crossing could as well be done in three days as six. The stages, accompanied by agents on horseback, for assistance in case of accident, or defence if attacked, were abandoned by them in the most dangerous part of the road, when horses were failing, and teams giving out, and the passengers had to set in their places. The mail agent employed to keep his eye on the U. S. Mail, was no where near it, that night, but lay sleeping in Suchil, the mail could have been robbed with perfect impunity. We are willing to make allowance for embarrassments for want of funds just at the present time, but this does not excuse the utter inefficiency obvious in the execution of things which they are able to do. The table of distances I will here give you:

From Ventosa to Tehuantepec	13½
Tehuantepec to Almoloya	30
Almoloya to Serabia River	51
Serabia River to Suchil	84
Total land travel	117½
Suchil to Minatitlan	110
Whole distance from steamer to steamer	227½

From all that we can learn of those who have been employed upon the Isthmus, it is remarkably healthful. Their men have suffered nothing from sickness. There are disagreeable insects, which annoy them; among which is one called a Rotadon, a small gnat, quite poisonous, and coming in heavy swarms; we were not visited by them, except to know the creature. The jigger, so-called, a creature getting into the feet and limbs, makes caution necessary, or they will work disagreeable and fearful consequences. There are also said to be centipedes, and a species of worm which is grown from an egg of an insect in the flesh, all of which give little trouble to travellers, and to those who work there, they are no great terror. People should be careful not to step upon the ground in their shoeless feet, or upon the floors of the houses.

We find the steamer on this side a magnificent ship, far superior in its finish and furniture, and whole outfit, to anything upon the Pacific. It is not quite as large as the largest, but will easily accommodate a thousand passengers. The state-rooms are spacious, and the cabins are really elegant. She is moving over 300 miles a day. The Gulf is as smooth as a bay, and our whole sea journey thus far, as upon a steamer lake.

Our passage from Minatitlan to New Orleans was the quickest ever made, two days and six hours. Arrived in the latter place at noon of the 21st April, 16 days from San Francisco. If we had been met by the same energy upon the land transit as we have been by sea, upon both sides of the continent, we should have accomplished the journey in 13 days. It can easily be done. Nature has provided every thing for this route, and it must be the quickest and pleasantest way to and from California, for all who live in the West especially, until we have the great Pacific Railroad.

We must have a steam wheel steamer, on her way to ply upon the Coatzacoalcos river, between Minatitlan and Suchil. She doubtless can pass up and down at the lowest stages of the river; it is expected that she will be sent on immediately. Then the connection with the Pacific steamer must never fail. We are now reading of the days in the Crescent City, with abundant thankfulness to God, for our pleasant and prosperous voyage.

Yours, &c., E. S. L.

DR. SCOTT ON BIBLE AND POLITICS.

No. 1.

I propose to review, as briefly as the nature of the subject will permit, the recent publication of the Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D., entitled "The Bible and Politics." The title of the book does not indicate, with any precision, the great principles discussed. The occasion of the publication seems to have been certain newspaper strictures on a sermon, or rather the notes of a discourse published in the *Times*, and I infer, with his consent, and from notes furnished or corrected by himself. That he had the undoubted right to preach, print and publish said discourse, no one can deny; of the expediency of the thing, there may be differences of opinion. It is certainly true also that the tone and character of the strictures upon this discourse, as published in the work before us, are wholly unbecoming any respectable paper. The writer of this does not recollect to have seen them, and if he had, would not be likely to read or remember them. They could not do any injury to the Rev. gentleman, for his zeal, earnestness, ability and piety, are on a foundation too strong to be shaken by newspaper abuse. For I assume that the venom of such paragraphs is so apparent, that they are more injurious to the author and publisher, than the individual attacked. Every man, however, has the right, in this country, to speak, write and publish what he pleases, being responsible for the abuse of this liberty. The book, as a matter of self-defence, was unnecessary, and personal controversies of religious teachers will rarely advance the cause of their Master. If, however, it was deemed necessary for the edification of the people to discuss the subject of the book, then it is appropriate, and perhaps well timed. Premising, however, that with the greatest respect and esteem I have for the author, I could have wished he had deemed it consistent with duty to have omitted this publication, or have confined it to the expediency of introducing the Bible into the Public Schools, as well, because it was unnecessary, as because the advocacy of the principles contained in the book is necessarily at variance with opinions entertained by a large portion of the religious public, and the inevitable ally of those whose opinions are antagonistic to all religion. Our esteemed friend has, however, the *caroethes scribendi*, and usually puts forth his volumes with startling titles. I propose to review the principles advanced in the sermon in the *Times*, and in their elaborate publication, as I understand them. The work is somewhat diffuse, but I understand it to be the object of the book to maintain,

1. That there is no constitutional power in the legislature to appoint a chaplain to preach or pray for them.

2. That under our system there is no constitutional power in the legislature to pass laws for the observance of the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

3. That the selection of the Bible as a school book would be an illegal and unconstitutional exercise of power, and as a corrollary from all the instances that any legislation tending to advance Christian morality, is opposed to "equal, absolute religious freedom." I do not propose to discuss the expediency of this kind of legislation. I have not read the discourses reviewed by Dr. Scott, of the Rev. Drs. Cheever, Anderson and Peck, and I have no desire to place myself in the attitude of a champion of any body or any particular party or sect, but against what I deem "radicalism ran mad." If such it shall prove to be, the writer will also present, in imitation of the author of this book, his "humble plea."

I do not intend saying any thing objectionable to the author of the book I am reviewing, or any thing which may tend to impeach his great merits and great usefulness as a didactic and exhortary preacher, for I believe, in these respects, he has no equal in this State, and few superiors anywhere. His usefulness here has been great, and will continue to be, as I hope and believe, but writing *currente calamo*, amid the pressure of occupations foreign to this discussion, and with no time to copy and carefully and thoughtfully revise, it is possible that my language may sometimes be offensively strong, and if so, I can only say it would be more painful to me than to any one aggrieved, to have it supposed that I had passed the bounds of fair argument and just criticism, to inflict pain on any person.

The book of Dr. Scott makes some statements of a general nature which are important. One reason assigned for the publication is, that he could not refer to any book that presented his side of the case as he thought it ought to be presented. He says on page 15, "All the tracts and books I have met with on this subject, are in favor of the views that I am opposing, or altogether defective in presenting fairly what I conceive to be the true issues on this question." That books have been written, and speeches made on this side of the question by men of great ability, is true, but they were by irreligious men, and at least one instance I recollect, by an honest infidel, not a man who was a railer at Christianity but one sincere in his views, and upright and pure in private life. That, however, no professed believer in Christianity has printed or published the views contained in this book, if, as I think such is the fact, should certainly teach modesty and caution, both in author and reader, before adopting them.

It is also said in the advertisement that "for some years, and particularly of late, our country has been agitated about Sunday Laws, Chaplains, and the Bible in the national schools." On page 21, it said, that in the earlier history of our country there was less difficulty by reason of an uniformity of faith. These things are true as to the past, the controversy is comparatively of recent origin; and it is equally true that in our earlier history there was greater uniformity in our religious belief. If, however, it is intended to be stated that in our earl e history there was less difference than now in the number of sects and their dogmatic theology; the statement is denied. There were as many sects in our earlier history as there are now, some have gained more and some less. But what is the more controlling reason, is, that in our earlier history there was more deference to, and faith in religion, in all sects. The roots of bitterness have but feeble growth in the genuine soil of piety. These controversies have arisen much more from the absence of all religion than from any well founded constitutional scruples as to these matters. Take first, the Chaplain controversy. No objection was ever made in any Legislature that I ever heard of, to having a Chaplain to open their sessions with prayer, except by those who disbelieved all religion, and, of course, all praying. This controversy, it has been truly said, is of comparatively recent origin. In our earlier history, from the Declaration of Independence to within the last twenty-five or thirty years, it was deemed right "to acknowledge God in all our ways." As to the Constitution of the United States having anything to do with this question it is a mere assumption. There is nothing in it as to this matter, and in the nature of the compact could not be; but of this hereafter.

Before discussing the principles, let us look to the practice of the Fathers of the Republic in its earlier history. It will probably be conceded that George Washington, John Adams, James Madison, Roger Sherman, Daniel Carroll, Robert Morris, Fisher Ames, Eldridge Gerry, T. T. Tucker, R. B. Lee, Theodorick Bland, and many others, both of the Senate and House of Representatives, when they met in the first Congress in 1789, shortly after the adoption of the Constitution, and were then putting the Government in motion, had about as correct notions of constitutional power as most of modern Solons, whether found in the pulpit or the Senate. Many of these persons could say in reference to the Constitution "*quorum pars magna fui.*" George Washington was President and John Adams Vice President of the United States, and the other persons named, with others equally illustrious, were members of the Senate and House of Representatives. On the 25th of April, 1789, the Right Reverend Samuel Provost was elected Chaplain to the Senate. On the 30th April, succeeding, Gen. Washington delivered his inaugural address, and, thereupon, the President, Vice President, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where Divine service was performed by the Chaplain of the Senate; after which, the President returned to his house and the Senate to their chamber. This all appears on the journal of the Senate. (See Benton's *Abridgment of Debates of Congress*, vol. 1, pp. 11 and 12.) This was the way they started at the first session of the first Congress, and on looking at the names of the members who were the committee of arrangements in reference to the inauguration, there will be found as great diversity of sects as in any modern Legislature. There will be found the Puritan, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, and David Carroll, a Catholic, from Maryland, uniting in devout and reverential supplication with the Chaplain, Provost, an Episcopalian Bishop, and these good and great men do not seem to have had any suspicion they were violating the rights of conscience, much less doing any thing contrary to the Constitution of the United States, or the genius of republican liberty.

On the 27th April, 1789, the House of Representatives resolved to appoint a chaplain, and appointed the Friday succeeding for the election. On the day appointed, William Lynn was duly elected. See annals of Congress, page 207. This election of chaplains was in pursuance of a joint committee of conference in reference to the organization of the Government. The proposition did not meet with any objection, or elicit any debate so far as we can ascertain in the Senate or House. The Senate sat with closed doors until 1794, and their debates are not preserved, but the debates of the House are preserved, and no one is found raising any objection to the appointment of chaplains. There was no debate on the subject. No one seemed to suppose that it was a debatable matter. Here I cannot pass over, though not strictly applicable to the point I am considering, but germain to the gereral subject, some extracts from the inaugural of Gen. Washington, and the reply of the Senate thereto. Gen. Washington concludes his inaugural with the following paragraph:

"Having thus imparted to you sentiments, as they have been awakened by the occasion which brings us together, I shall take my present leave; but not without resorting once more to the benign Parent of the human race, in humble supplication, that since He has been pleased to favor the American people with opportunities for deliberating in perfect tranquility, and dispositions for deciding with unparalleled unanimity on a form of government for the security of the Union, and the advancement of their happiness, so his divine blessing may be equally conspicuous in the enlarged views, the temperate consultations, and the wise measures, on which the success of this government must depend."

On Thursday, the 7th May following, the Committee appointed on the part of the Senate to prepare an answer to the speech of the President, reported an address which was subsequently adopted and delivered, and from which I extract the following paragraphs:

"When we contemplate the coincidence of circumstances, and wonderful combination of causes, which gradually prepared the people of this country for independence; when we contemplate the rise, progress and termination of the late war, which gave them a name among the nations of the earth; we are with you, unavoidably led to acknowledge and adore the great arbiter of the universe, by whom empires rise and fall. A review of the many signal instances of divine interposition in favor of this country, claims our most pious gratitude."

"We feel sir, the force and knowledge, the justness of the observation, that the foundation of our national policy should be laid in private morality."

The Committee was composed of Messrs. Johnson, Patterson and Carroll.

Mr. Madison, of the House, reported their address, which was unanimously adopted, and the following is the concluding paragraph.

"All that remains is, that we join in your fervent supplications for the blessings of heaven on our country; and that we add our own for the dearest of these blessings on the most beloved of her citizens."

The practice thus inaugurated was continued at every session, and so far as I have examined, without objection, so long as the Fathers of the Republic, and the framers of its Constitution controlled its destinies. The same is true of the proceedings of the State legislatures in the early history of the Republic. It was not then supposed that the voice of prayer or the song of praise, could be offensive to legislative ears. So much for precedent, and the facts of history do not need any references. We suppose it to be conceded that the controversy is of recent origin, and it may be true that we, in our day and generation, are wiser than our fathers, but as the question is one of constitutional construction, and one of course, where the intention of the framers is the great point sought, it seemed proper to refer to the construction *unanimously* placed upon it by those contemporary with, and having aided in its formation.

With this I conclude my first number, which may be deemed introductory. In future numbers I shall discuss principles, and refer to all constitutional provisions bearing on the subject, and shall avail myself of such judicial opinions, judgments and precedents as may enlighten public opinion on these interesting subjects.

LAYMAN.

REV. G. W. FINNEY—TEMPERANCE.

In many places, the cause of Temperance has of late apparently declined in interest, and is not making that progress so much needed by the times. The evils of intemperance are spreading and growing at such a rate as justly to awaken the serious fears of those who have long and faithfully labored to suppress them. The prospect of a speedy triumph is not bright or promising, and unless the friends of Temperance rally afresh, we see nothing before them but utter rout and defeat.

In this as in every other good cause, success depends on faithful constant, uncompromising efforts. There must be a following up of "line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little, there a little."

In the very midst of this general depression and discouragement, we are glad to announce to the friends of Temperance throughout the entire State, that the Rev. G. W. Finney, of Oakland, is about to enter the field as lecturer of the Grand Division of California, Sons of Temperance. To this end the following Preamble and resolution were passed at the late meeting of the Grand Division, in Petaluma.

Whereas, The Rev. G. W. Finney, late State Agent of several Temperance Associations in New York, New Hampshire and Vermont, and at present a member of Golden Gate Division, No. 12, desires to further the cause of Temperance by traveling and lecturing in this State, therefore

Resolved, That this Grand Division having full confidence in the character, integrity and capability of Bro. Finney, do hereby fully and heartily recommend him to the fraternal regards of our order throughout the State.

In accordance with the above, letters have been issued from the office of the Grand Division, as follows:

TO THE SONS AND FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE, GREETING.

At the late session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, held at Petaluma, the above Preamble and Resolution in regard to our worthy Bro. Finney, was unanimously adopted. Hoping that all to whom this letter may come, will cheerfully do all in their power to assist him in his truly philanthropic mission.

Respectfully, &c., in L. P. and F.,

J. W. OWEN, G. S.

To this appointment and recommendation, we most heartily say Amen.

Mr. Finney is no novice in the work upon which he enters. He has a full knowledge of his subject and a life long experience as a lecturer. His lectures are wholly free from those wretched attempts of mimicking the delirium tremens and other buffoonries, which invarably sink the lecturer down to the level of a clown or montebank, and create disgust in the minds of even true friends of Temperance. They are of such a character as commend themselves to the good sense, refined taste, of the literary man; the true scholar as well as to the popular mind.

In Andover, Mass., one of the most intellectual and literary circles of the country, he delivered forty-six lectures, with an interest that increased in power to the last.

Mr. F. is prepared to illustrate his subject with plates and diagrams of the human stomach and to discuss *scientifically* all questions and facts that stand related to his great theme.

His services in any part of the State may be procured by those who feel an interest in the work, by corresponding with him at once. Letters to Rev. W. G. Finney, should be addressed to the care of Dr. R. E. COLE, of this city.

To Churches, Ministers and Christians of all denominations, he is most cordially recommended, and we hope all temperance men will vie with each other to give him welcome and second his efforts with characteristic zeal, "*love, purity and fidelity.*"

Latest Eastern News.

The Overland Mail that arrived on Tuesday, brought dates to April 25th, from St. Louis, and the mail steamer on Sunday had New Orleans papers of the 27th. From the former we collate the subjoined items as those most interesting to California.

MAIL TO CALIFORNIA.—Proposals have been invited by the Postoffice Department for carrying the mails across the Isthmus routes from New Orleans to California, and from New York to California, from the 30th September next, when existing contracts expire, till the end of the fiscal year. Offers are to be made by a strong company to take mails and passengers across the Nicaragua route, with a promise of protection from the United States, from sea to sea. Such promise will be given. Nicaragua has, however, declared the transit free to all nations—the privilege to be subject only to a passenger tax of one dollar a head.

REDUCTION OF CALIFORNIA MAILS.—The Postmaster General, in view of the present exigencies in the exchequer of the Department, has issued an order reducing the Overland mail service between St. Josephs, Mo., and Placerville, Cal., *via* Salt Lake, to semi-monthly trips, in place of the weekly trips as at present. The new arrangement goes into effect on the 1st of July, and the pay is to be reduced from $190,000 to $125,000 per annum. The contractors will contest the legality of this order, and will probably offer to take the mails week after week.

POSTOFFICE MATTERS.—The Postoffice Department proceeds under the able management of Judge Holt, with great energy and regularity. Its business affairs are dispatched with great promptitude, and irregularities in the mails are not tolerated, from month to month, as has often been the case formerly. No difficulty is found in sustaining the mail service upon credit. The banks and capitalists at the South and West, as well as the North and East, are ready to cash the certified accounts of contractors and other creditors of the Department.

U. S. FINANCES.—The financial condition of the Government is improving. The Secretary of the Treasury is much gratified at the prospect of the entire fulfilment of his predictions of the revival of trade and revenue. The receipts at the New York Custom-house for the three months ending on the 31st of March, are stated at about $10,300,000, which, with the revenue collected at other ports, will furnish, it is believed, an aggregate amount, not much, if at all below $15,000,000.

At the same rate, the revenue from customs for the fiscal year will be $60,000,000, which is the highest estimate that has been made?

PARAGUAY TROUBLES ENDED.—The advices from our minister to Paraguay, Judge Bowlin, are highly satisfactory. He has concluded an amicable and proper treaty with President Lopez, by which all matters in dispute are to be settled.

The commission for the adjustment of claims is to consist of two citizens of Paraguay and two of the United States.

Much credit is given to Gen. Urquiza, the President of the Argentine Republic, for his disinterested efforts in behalf of this amicable arrangement.

TREATY WITH NICARAGUA.—General Gerez, the Minister from Nicaragua, laid before the Secretary of State, on the 16th, the ratification by his government of the Cass Yrissari Treaty. The treaty, as ratified, is modified in an important particular; but it appears that General Lamar has assented to it. The original treaty provided that the United States should have the right of landing an armed force on the Isthmus for the protection of American interests, and of transporting troops and munitons of war across the same. This was, in fact, the main object of the treaty on our part. The modification denies to us the right of landing a force a force at our pleasure. It also denies to us the right of transporting troops, unless with the assent of Nicaragua, but permits us to land troops for the purpose of suppressing fillibusters.

THE SICKLES' TRIAL.—This trial had not been brought to a close on the 26th April. The counsel for defence had closed their argument to the jury.

Latest from Victoria.

The British steamer Forwood arrived last Tuesday evening from Victoria, bringing papers to the 14th inst., from which we extract the following:

A writer for the benefit of California journalists states that from April 11th to May 10th, $195,000 in gold dust had been shipped from the Colony. This statement is made for the benefit of "unscrupulous journalists in California who are so industrious to decry the advantages of these Colonies—using their time and paper (which they might better employ) to prevent emigration hither."

The *Gazette* says:

The value of our imports from San Francisco, since the 1st of January last, amounts as follows:

From Jan. 1st to March 30th .... $305,61[illegible] 69
From March 30th to April 20th. 162,591 58
Total $468,208 27

The total amount of merchandise imported into this Colony (as per Victoria Custom House Exhibits) for the quarter ending March 31st, amounts to $503,923 25. This is an increase over the previous quarter, ending December 31st, 1858, of $159,264 67.

The Fraser River fever is at length over. Letters from Victoria speak despondingly of business and of the future prospects of the country. The land system is complained of, and the general regulations of government acknowledged to be opposed to the settlement of emigrants.

"McD."—We will insert your lines in our next. Some changes are needed. Please call.

MARRIED.

In Sacramento, May 10th, by Rev. J. W. Ross, Dr. L. E. V. Coon to Louisa [illegible].
At Howland Flat, Yuba county, May 8th, Normon Sheldon to Annie McClenthon.
At Petaluma, May 8th, T. B. Bryant to S. A. Mock.
At Petaluma, May 8th, S. [illegible] to Frances T. Mock.
In Shasta, May 11th, Charles Stewart to Leonine Valantine.
In Sacramento county, May 11th, Hubbard B. Hall, Esq., to Susan Slater.

DIED.

In this city, May 15th, George F. Sweeney, of the firm of Sweeney & Baugh, in the [illegible] year of his age.
In this city, May [illegible], [illegible] Wheaton, a native of Maine, aged [illegible] years.
In this city, May [illegible], Andrew J. Cornell, aged 38 years, exempt member [illegible] Engine Co.
In Sacramento, May 12th, [illegible] Beckley, Public Administrator of Sacramento county, aged 48 years.
At Alameda, May 13th, Emerson A., youngest son of A. H. and G. A. Crane, aged 7 years and 11 months.
At Bodega, Sonoma county, G. Stanley, aged 86 years.
At Millertown, Mariposa county, May 8th, Margaret S., daughter of J. R. Stevens, aged 2 months.
At Shasta, May 13th, A. C. Bencer, of New York, aged 29 years.
In Sutter county, south of the Buttes, May 11th, Mary, wife of A. S. Brown, aged 50 years.
Near Stockton, May 10th, Lyman Coats, aged 30 years.
Near Stockton, May 14th, Mrs. Rachel Boye, wife of Erasmus Boye, aged 27 years.
In Marysville, May 15th, W. H. Finch, formerly of Indiana, aged 45 years.

Lyon's Magnetic Powders, or Flea Powder

Will destroy Garden Insects, Cockroaches, Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Ants, Moths, and all pests of the vermin kind.

The importance of a reliable article of this kind is inestimable. In warm weather all nature teems with these annoying foes. The powder is the only article ever discovered which will exterminate them. A company of botanists, from the Horticultural Society of Paris, while amidst the ferns of Asia, observed that all insects lighting upon a certain kind of plant very soon dropped dead. This fact was made use of to guard their night camps from these intruders. Quantities of the plant were brought home by Mr E. Lyon, and found a positive insect destroyer in every experiment. It is simply a powdered leaf chemically prepared to resist the effect of age and climate. Medals and Letters Patent have been obtained from the governments of England, France, Germany and Russia, from the World's Fair, and numerous medical and horticultural colleges and societies.

Letter from the President of the United States.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, 31st Jan., 1853.

"MR. EMANUEL LYON—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that the Royal Commission, of the World's Fair, at London, have awarded you a Medal and Certificate for the great value of your Magnetic Powders, &c.

"MILLARD FILLMORE, Chairman."

The above was accompanied by a certificate of Prince Albert.

IT IS FREE FROM POISON.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1858.

MR. E. LYON—Dear Sir: We have analysed and tested your Magnetic Powders and find them perfectly harmless to mankind and domestic animal, but certain death when inhaled by bugs, ants and insects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
LAURENCE REID, Prof. Chemistry, N. Y. Hospital.

Mr John L. Rome, Superintendent of the New York Hospital, says, "he has expelled all the bugs, ants, roaches, moths, &c., with Lyon's Powder, and finds it of immense value."

Every Gardener and housekeeper must have a direct interest in an article of this kind. Reference can be made to the Astor, St. Nicholas, and Metropolitan Hotels; to Judge Meigs, President of the American Institute; James Gordon Bennett, Gen. Winfield Scott, Cyrus W. Field, L. M. Pease, of the Five Points Mission, &c. &c. Judge Meigs says, "This discovery of Prof. Lyon, is of national importance. The Farmers' Club have tested it thoroughly. It will destroy locusts, grasshoppers, ants, moths, bugs, and all vermin. Garden plants can be preserved, and houses made pure."

Arrangements are now made through Messrs. BARNES & PARK, of New York, to have it sold throughout the world. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be cautious!

"NEW YORK, Nov. 8th, 1858.

"In retiring from business, I have sold my Insect Powders and Pills, Letters patent, and the secrets pertaining thereto, to Messrs. BARNES & PARK. This Powder is a discovery made by myself, and brought from the interior of Asia, and is unknown to any other persons. The genuine and effective article is put up in tin canisters, and will continue to bear my name. E. LYON."

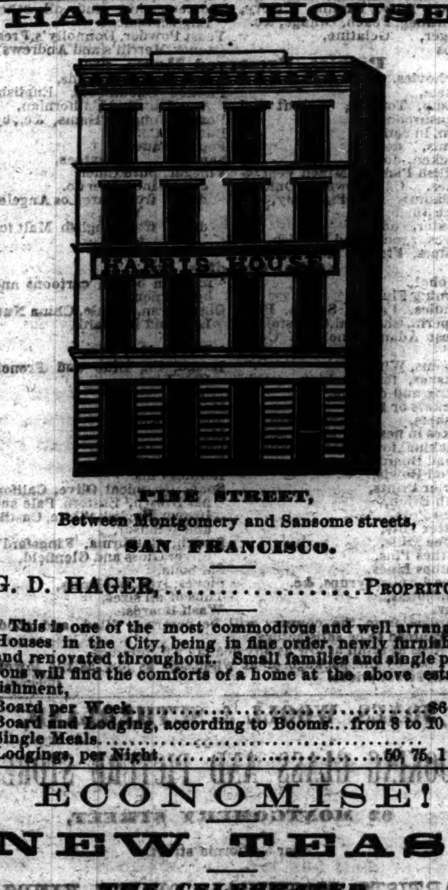
Rats and mice cannot be reached by a powder, and are killed by a MAGNETIC PILL. Order them through any merchant.

'Tis Lyon's Powder kills insects in a trice,
But Lyon's Pills are mixed for rats and mice.

Follow directions. *Use freely and thoroughly.*

Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents, 132 Washington st., San Francisco

HARRIS HOUSE,



PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

G. D. HAGER, ... PROPRIETOR.

This is one of the most commodious and well arranged Houses in the City, being in fine order, newly furnished and renovated throughout. Small families and single persons will find the comforts of a home at the above establishment,

Board per Week $6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms ... from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals 50
Lodgings, per Night 50, 75, 1 00

ECONOMISE!
NEW TEAS!

THE CELEBRATED

EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY,

DEALERS EXCLUSIVELY IN

CHOICE GREEN AND BLACK TEAS,
COFFEE, SUGAR, AND
CHOCOLATE.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC CH[illegible] TEAS
at the following prices;
37½ cts ℔ for Oolong Souchong;
37½ cts ℔ for Congo;
40 cts ℔ for English Breakfast;
40 cts ℔ for Breakfast Souchong;
75 cts ℔ for Suepoy—a very high flavored;
[illegible] cts ℔ for very choice Oolong;
87½ cts ℔ for Young Hyson;
62½ cts ℔ for choice Young Hyson;
25 cts ℔, only, for pure Ground Coffee, fresh roasted daily

No. 273 WASHINGTON STREET,
Nearly opposite Maguire's Opera House.

☞ OBSERVE!—This is the only bona fide TEA STORE in the State.

SUGARS RETAILING

Ten per cent cheaper than at any other [illegible] in the city.

mar17-1mo

PIONEER PAPER MILL.

Printing & Wrapping Paper
OF ALL KINDS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
Wholesale and Retail.

CASH PAID FOR
WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
Copper, Brass, Zinc, [illegible] Bags, Old Iron, &c. &c.

Depot and Office, 20 and 22 California St.

S. P. TAYLOR, S. L. JAMES, Proprietors.

mar18-3mo

THE WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

The What Cheer House is one of the notable features of San Francisco, and deserves notice, not only for the extent and excellence of its accommodations, but also on account of the peculiar manner in which it has arisen from an obscure Boarding House to be a Hotel, in all respects equal and in some respects superior to those most noted and worthy of praise, either in the Atlantic States or Europe. Unlike other celebrated hotels, it has risen from a small and almost unknown establishment, founded in 1849, to be one of the most popular houses of entertainment in the world—a house where a few hundred guests are hardly missed from the vast number usually found within its walls. It is conducted on both the American and European plans, that is, board without lodging, and lodging with or without board, to suit the wants of all.

Its First Location.—The proprietor, Mr. Woodward, first located his house on Pike street, between Clay and Washington, where he put up a moderate sized two story wooden building, the material for which he brought from his own State, Rhode Island. His efforts were liberally rewarded with success in business. But at length it became evident that his accommodations were too limited, and finding that business was being concentrated near the Bay, he removed the house to its present location on Sacramento street, and also enlarged it at the same time.

Its Present Site.—The location of the house is a very desirable one for the accommodation of all classes of patrons, both resident and transient. It is just below Montgomery street, and directly opposite the office of the Ocean Steamship Companies; also, within a short distance of the U. S. Branch Mint and the Express Offices, and in the immediate business portion of the city.

Erection of New Buildings.—In 1854, finding business still increasing, the proprietor, without closing his house, raised the frame building sufficiently from the ground to build underneath a basement and lower story—afterwards extending the brick walls. In 1855 it was very evident that a further enlargement was necessary, when a house larger than the one on Sacramento street was added to the rear, at right angles with the first mentioned, fronting on Leidsdorff street, and forming together a building shaped like the letter L.

The House and its Accommodations.—During the past year the business of the house has increased so much that the proprietor has been compelled to add two more large buildings to his already extensive establishment which now occupies four large buildings united together—three of them fronting on Sacramento street and one on Leidesdorff—with the upper story of another building adjoining, which is used for sleeping rooms. The upper stories of these several buildings are divided into moderate sized lodging apartments, in which six hundred persons can be well accommodated in good single beds; and a large proportion of them are in single rooms, which render them still more desirable. Every bed in the house is furnished with spring and hair mattrasses of the best kind, and every attention is paid to the frequent changing of the linen, and all other items, tending to secure the most perfect cleanliness in the sleeping apartments. The thorough ventilation of these rooms has received that careful attention which its importance demands, for the rooms are so situated that fresh air is constantly passing through them, unless the occupant desires otherwise. Including the number of lodgers, the daily average number of its patrons exceeds one thousand persons.

Renovations.—The proprietor is now introducing a large and choice collection of new chamber furniture, including mahogany bedsteads, stuffed spring seat chairs of the newest style, marble-top washstands, gilt mirrors and Brussels carpets. This renovating process he intends to continue, until all now in use shall have been superseded.

Water and Free Baths.—Water is supplied to this immense establishment by means of a steam engine, capable of pumping 40,000 gallons of water daily, from an artesian well on the premises, 160 feet deep; and also an additional supply of soft water from the Bensley Water Works; and the same is forced into tanks situated in different parts of the building, and from thence it is conducted in pipes through the several stories, thereby furnishing the most convenient arrangement for washing and bathing purposes. Shower baths are arranged in different parts of the house for the use of all patrons, free of charge.

On the first floor there are a large number of bath rooms fitted up in the most liberal style, where hot or cold baths can be enjoyed during all hours of the day or evening, for the small sum of twenty-five cents each. And it is not surprising that hundreds daily resort hither to enjoy the luxury of these highly popular baths.

For the better accommodation of its numerous patrons, a first class hair-dressing saloon is connected with the house, where all who desire it can be served in the most faithful and attentive manner.

Safety Against Fire.—In every washroom, firehose and buckets are so placed that they can be put in use immediately on the first alarm of fire. With the aid of the attaches of the establisment, and the use of the means provided, it would seem almost impossible for a fire to become dangerous to the inmates.

The Laundry.—Connected with the establishment there is a laundry, originally intended to do the washing of the house which has been so extended as to include what is required for the boarders and others connected with the business. By the aid of the steam engine the washing machine and wringer are put in operation, requiring the aid of only one or two men to change the clothes from one to the other, until they are ready to be put into baskets and hoisted to the top of the buildings, where, in good weather, they are dried in the open air, and in wet weather taken into a room heated with hot air, where they are soon dried and taken to another apartment, where, with the aid of a mangle, they are made ready to be returned to the laundry, in as fine condition as the most fastidious can desire. Indeed, it is very evident that facilities for doing work of this department are as perfect and well arranged as are to be found in any like establishment in the Atlantic States. The Laundry Office is centrally located on the first floor of the house, where all persons leave their clothes for washing, which will be safely returned with great neatness and dispatch.

Safety and other Security.—Two fire-proof safes, with combination locks, are provided in the office, not only for the use of the house, but for the boarders and lodgers, where they can deposit whatever they have of value, with an assurance of safety not always felt in deposits made in other places.

The system adopted for the greater security of all classes of baggage belonging to the patrons is worthy of notice. Immediately on the arrival of the guests, their baggage is promptly checked, and carefully arranged in a room devoted to the purpose.

Office Accommodations.—Its office accommodations, since the recent enlargement of the house, if equalled, cannot be excelled by any other hotel on the Pacific coast. It is large and elegantly furnished, and, with its richly designed entrance, speaks nobly in behalf of the liberality of the proprietor.

The Kitchen.—The conveniences of the kitchen are finely arranged, with ability to cook for more than 1,000 persons. It is no doubt difficult for persons not familiar with them, to readily understand how such quantities of food can be cooked with such perfect system; but the fact is made plain when it is known that the aid of steam is called into requisition to bear an important part in the cooking arrangement.

The wants of the house were so pressing, long since, as to require the erection of a bakery, where competent men are employed in baking from two to three barrels of the best quality of flour, with a large quantity of eggs and milk, into bread, cakes, pastry, etc., each day, for the supply of the table.

In an establishment so extensive, a large quantity of coffee is consumed daily. To avoid imposition in the use of this article, a coffee roaster has been erected and attached to the steam engine, whereby two hundred pounds can be prepared at once. A mill to grind the same is attached to the engine. In this way the best quality of coffee is prepared daily. Also attached to the steam engine is an egg beater, where large quantities of eggs are daily prepared to be used in the manufacture of sponge and other choice cakes.

The Dining Room.—Our brief notice of this deservingly popular establishment would be incomplete were we to fail to give the dining room its due position in this sketch. Although it is plainly finished, yet its true neatness and many important conveniences can not be surpassed in this or any other State or country. Its cast iron steam tables, with tea and coffee urns attached, is always kept warm, and can be readily heated to any degree desired. Three regular meals are served up each day, viz: Breakfast from six to nine o'clock A. M.; dinner from twelve to two o'clock P. M., and supper from half-past five to half-past seven o'clock P. M. Each guest, on entering the dining room, immediately receives the necessary attention which adds much to the good order witnessed, and greatly facilitates the business, so that large numbers can be well accommodated in a short time.

Accommodations.—Among the many other conveniences, wash rooms and boot blacking and brushes are furnished in suitable parts of the house, for the free use of all its patrons.

An important feature in the business arrangement of the house, is that an omnibus and an express wagon, with the name of "What Cheer House" painted conspicuously upon them, are used to convey passengers on the arrival or sailing of the various steamers, to and from the hotel, free of charge. This fact should be generally remembered, as strangers, on arriving at the city, are often charged extravagant prices by others for such services. And another equally important item is, that however full the house may at any time be, there is always room for more—there is room for all. Therefore, no heed should be given to the oft-repeated declarations of interested runners from other houses falsely stating "that you cannot be accommodated at the What Cheer House."

Open at All Hours.—The house is kept open all night, and is well lighted with gas. To protect the house from damage by fire, and its numerous inmates from the depredations of dishonest persons, there are three or four [illegible] constantly on duty through the night.

Another important fact is, that in the Picture Gallery of the What Cheer House, are exhibited views of all the [illegible] in the State [illegible]. An examination of these [illegible] to many persons in selecting their locality for their operations. All should examine these finely executed views for themselves.

Its a Temperance House.—The What Cheer House" has always been a strictly temperance house; liquors and wines have never been found within its walls, and its success [illegible] assertion that it is impossible for a house of entertainment to succeed where liquors are not furnished; and from this fact alone, it may be claimed, arise the quiet and good order which are so universally [illegible].

Reading Room and Library.—Among the most interesting and praiseworthy features of this model hotel, and one that shows the enterprise and liberality of the proprietor, is the Reading Room and Library, which are regularly furnished with nearly all of the papers and periodicals in the State, as well as the leading papers, magazines and pictorials from all parts of the United States and Europe, in addition to a Library of some two thousand volumes, many of them choice standard works. A large number of persons, seldom less than one hundred, are to be found in the Library during all hours of the day and evening, quietly engaged in reading the various papers, books and periodicals, so liberally furnished by the proprietor for the use of his guests, free of charge.

The Principle of Action.—The object of publishing this brief account is to point out what is worthy of remark in the history of the house as being wholly different from that of others. To give a full description of everything connected with it, would require more time and space than we could spare. From a partial examination of the establishment, and what we know of its history, it is evident the proprietor was governed by the idea that "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling," or in other words, that he has aimed to receive the patronage of all classes—of the whole community. Indeed, he has labored, and successfully, in making the What Cheer House, in the broadest sense, the People's House.

No Credit Asked or Given.—To effect this, he has aimed at giving better accommodations at a less price than could be found elsewhere; and his success is evident to the most casual observer. This has been accomplished by a strict adherence to the cash system, from the beginning—neither giving nor asking credit in any case. By the first, nothing is lost by bad debts; by the last, purchases are made at all times to the best advantage. At present the provisions and groceries consumed are bought in large quantities; flour, sugar, coffee, butter, etc., by the hundred barrels or packages, and other articles in similar large packages, all for cash on the spot. Frequently there are from eight to ten thousand dollars worth in the store rooms, bought at such times as the market afforded the best opportunity for good bargins.

The Philosopher's Stone.—In short, the proprietor has evidently proved the virtue of the philosopher's stone, John Randolph claimed to have discovered—"pay as you go"—and by its aid, added to undiring industry, honesty and capability, has built up, almost without capital, a house of entertainment in many respects unequalled on the face of the globe.

In noticing some of the chief features of this great hotel we have already exceeded our limits, and still the subject is not exhausted. But for the balance, which time and space will not permit us to add here, we cordially invite all who may need superior hotel accommodations, to call and examine for themselves.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

128 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactures, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen Bedsteads,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, asst'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &c.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer an Immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

328 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose.

THE BEST

AND

CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY

GOOD CLOTHING

OF ALL KINDS, IS OF

NICHOLS & RAMAGE,

AT THE

BOSTON Clothing Store,

NO. 147 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments,

Manufactured principally by

SCHAFFER & BRECKE, of New York.

TOGETHER WITH

Gents' Furnishing Goods

Of every description: and they sell at

Much Less Prices,

Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is "*ONE PRICE.*"

m12

NOISY CARRIER'S.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 12, 1859.

GENTLEMEN,—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	25 cts.	50
Best quality Note Paper, all sizes or colors, per quire	25	50
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	25	50
" David's Red Ink	12½	25
" Arnold's "	12½	25
" " Writing Fluid, qts.	75	1 00
" " " pints	37½	50
" " Copying Ink, qts.	1 00	1 50
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio " Tipped	25	50
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	50	75
" " small	25	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	25	1 00
50 lbs Blotting Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per mark	75	1 50
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	25	37½

Gold Pens, at Discount of 25 per ct. from regular prices.

Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.

☞ *All the other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectations, are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore [illegible] into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

AT HALF-PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

m12 3m CHARLES F. KIMBALL.

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Keep out of Bad Company.

One beautiful spring a farmer, after working busily for several weeks, succeeded in planting one of his largest fields in corn. But the neighboring crows, not having the fear of law in their hearts, and being anything but tee-totallers, found their way to the farmer's corn-field, and departed frequently, *cornd.*—The farmer, not being willing that the germs of a future crop should be destroyed by either fair or *foul* means, determined to drive the bold marauders to their nests. Accordingly, he loaded up his trusty gun, with the intention of giving them upon their next visit, a warm reception.

Now the farmer had a parrot, as talkative and mischievous as those birds usually are, and being very tame, it was allowed its freedom, to come and go at pleasure. Strolling around some time after the farmer's declaration of war against the birds in general, and crows in particular, whom should it see but a number of those bold black robbers, engaged industriously in the farmer-like occupation of *raising* corn. "Pretty Poll" being a lover of company, without much caring whether good or bad, hopped over all obstructions, and was soon engaged with them, in what I suppose was quite an interesting conversation on the many advantages of a country over a city life. Their friendly talk might have been quite prolonged, had not a passing wind wafted it to the ears of the farmer, who was leisurely smoking his calumet by the cozy fireside.

Up started he, breaking in his hurry the "pipe of peace"—a bad omen for the crows—and with his gun he sallied forth. Reaching his corn-field at length, he saw at a glance (though he overlooked the parrot,) the state of affairs. Levelling his gun, he fired and with the report, was heard the death scream of three crows, and an agonizing shriek from poor Poll.

As the farmer advanced to see what execution he had made, the unwounded crows arose in the air, loudly pleading their *cause* as they departed. On looking among the murdered crows, great was his surprise to see stretched upon the ground his mischievous parrot, with feathers sadly ruffled, and a broken leg.

"You feelish bird," cried the farmer, "this comes of keeping bad company."

The parrot did not reply—probably because it did not know exactly what to say; but it looked very solemn, which answered just as well. On carrying it to the house, the children, seeing its wounded leg, exclamed—

"What did it, papa—what hurt our pretty Poll?"

"Bad company—bad company!" answered the parrot, in a solemn voice.

"Ay, that it was," said the farmer. "Poll was with those wicked crows when I fired, and received a shot intended for them. Remember the parrot's fate, children, and beware of bad company."

With these words the farmer turned around, and with the aid of his wife, bandaged the broken leg, and in a few weeks the parrot was as lively as ever. But it never forgot its adventure in the corn-field, and if ever the farmer's children engaged in play with quarrelsome companions, it invariably dispersed them with its cry, "Bad company—bad company."

—*Little Pilgrim.*

It is more Blessed to Give than to Receive.

This morning as I was making my coffee, I remembered that I had no cream. So taking my little tin can off its nail, down I went to the milk-woman's. Mother Dennis is a hale, hearty Dutch woman, who left her native land quite young. She has neither husband nor child, though we call her mother. It is her kind warm heart that has earned her such a worthy name. Good creature! Left alone in the battle of life, she makes good her humble place in it by working and singing and helping others, and loving God.

At the door of the milk shop I hear bursts of laughter. In one corner of the shop three children are sitting on the floor. They wear the sooty dress of chimney sweeps, and in their hands they hold large pieces of bread and cheese. The youngest is smeared up to his eyes with his, and that is the reason of their laughter. Mother Dennis points them out to me.

"Look at the little lambs how they enjoy themselves!" said she, patting the head of the little glutton.

"He had no breakfast, ma'am," said one of his companions by way of excuse.

"Poor little thing," said the milk-woman, "he was left alone in the streets where he can find no other father save the all good God."

"And that is why you take the place of a mother to them?" I replied gently.

"What I do is little enough," said Mother Denis, as she measured out my milk; "but every day I gather some of the poor little ones out of the street, that for once they may have enough to eat. Some of them come from my native land, and when they babble to me, I seem to see my old father and mother again."

And her eyes filled with tears.

"So you are repaid by your recollection for the good that you do?" resumed I.

"Yes, yes," said she, and by their happiness too. The laughter of these little ones is like a bird's song; it makes you gay and gives you heart to live."

As she spoke, she cut some fresh slices of bread, and added some apples and a handful of nuts to each.

"Come my little dears," she cried, "put them into your pockets against to-morrow." Then turning to me—"To-day I am ruining myself," added she, "but it is a holy day."

I came away without saying a word; I was too much affected, and I thought within myself, verily, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

THE BOY WHO UNDERSTOOD THE FIFTH COMMANDMENT.—An old schoolmaster said one day to a clergyman who came to examine his school, "I believe the children know the catechism word for word."

"But do they understand it? that is the question," said the clergyman.

The schoolmaster only bowed respectfully and the examination began. A little boy had repeated the fifth commandment, "Honor thy father and thy mother," and he was desired to explain it. Instead of trying to do so, the little boy, with his face covered with blushes, said almost in a whisper, "Yesterday I showed some strange gentlemen over the mountain. The sharp stones cut my feet, and the gentlemen saw they were bleeding, and they gave me some money to buy me shoes. I gave it to my mother, for she had no shoes either, and I thought I could go barefoot better than she could."

WATER-CURE AND MOTORPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.

DR. BARLOW J. SMITH,
Graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College,
Has opened a First-Class Water-Cure and Motorpathic Establishment in the large and pleasant house formerly occupied by Mrs. Tilden, on
SEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN I AND J, SACRAMENTO.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS THE FIRST on the Pacific coast that combines all the advantages of Hygienic medication, and will be equal to any in the Atlantic States or Europe.

By the treatment of Dr. Smith, all curable diseases, acute or chronic, can be cured. His theory of disease is not that of the old school, hence his practice is not to destroy the vitality and diminish the powers of life by the lancet, cupping, leeching, blistering, burning, purging, and vomiting, means so destructive to real health. Those suffering from weak and inflamed EYES, BRONCHIAL and CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS, DISEASES OF THE HEART, LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, APOPLEXY, FITS, PARALYSIS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, FEVER OF ALL TYPES, FEVER AND AGUE, PUTRID SORE THROAT, CROUP, SCROFULOUS DISEASES, PILES, PROLAPSUS, INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS, CHRONIC AND ACUTE DIARRHŒA, should try the advantages of this institution before taking poisonous drugs and thus lessening their chances of a permanent recovery. ☞ CANCERS cured by an entirely new process.

Bone Setting.
Dr. Smith has a knowledge of the ART OF BONE SETTING, so successfully practiced by Dr. Benoni Sweet, of Connecticut, and is the only one in California familiar with his peculiar system. Water is by far the most effectual curative agent in all cases of broken bones, dislocations, sprains, bruises, &c., &c.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.
The arrangements of the institution are particularly adapted to the successful treatment of uterine diseases and displacements, curvatures of the spine, &c. Dr. Smith will give special attention to this class of diseases, which, according to the decision of the State Medical Board, are alarmingly prevalent in California. Women anticipating confinement will be accomodated with pleasant and separate apartments, the best medical and surgical attention and nurses in the State, and every convenience calculated to render parturition easy and natural, at even less expense than the ordinary charges of physicians.

Gymnasium.
The institution will have a Gymnasium, with various appliances adapted to all degrees of physical strength, where ladies either connected with the institution or not, can take judicious and healthful exercises.

Electro-Chemical and Vapor Baths.
The Electro-Chemical Baths, now conceded to be so valuable when judiciously applied, in eradicating the effects of the POISON OAK, and other poisons, both mineral and vegetable, and in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neuralgic, Paralytic and Cutaneous diseases, will be administered to patients without extra charge.

Insanity and other Mental Derangements.
Dr. Smith having been a teacher of Phrenology, the acknowledged science of mind, and being familiar with the different temperaments which constitute the basis of mental and physical vigor, he is the better enabled to diagnose and treat the diseases of the mind—insanity in all its forms, &c. &c.

Those having friends afflicted with insanity, should call on Dr. Smith, who will satisfy them of his thorough knowledge of the human mind in its healthy and diseased condition.

NEW YORK, August 1, 1858.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This certifies that Dr. Barlow J. Smith is a graduate of the New York Hygeio Therapeutic College, which college has a regular charter from the Legislature of the State, and is authorized to grant Diplomas conferring on its students all and the same privileges and immunities in relation to the practice of the healing art, that is conferred by the Diplomas of any Allopathic or other Medical College in this country. Dr. Smith has also devoted much attention to Phrenology, especially in its connections with Physiology and Pathology, a portion of the time under the instructions of Fowler & Wells of this city, and has labored *successfully* as a teacher and lecturer on these subjects.
R. T. TRALL, M. D.
Principal N. Y. Hygeio Therapeutic College.

Complimentary Resolutions.
At a close of a course of ten lectures on Phrenology and Physiology by Dr. Barlow J. Smith, at the Hygeio Medical College, New York, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the medical class, with the request for their publication in the Phrenological and Water Cure Journals:

WHEREAS, We have listened with pleasure and profit to a course of lectures by our fellow-student, Dr. B. J. Smith, on Phrenology and Physiology, and as we deem the *science of Phrenology* as connected with Physiology, of the utmost importance, therefore

Resolved, That in Dr. Smith we recognize a teacher of whom this College may well be proud, and that he is capable of reflecting honor upon the sciences he so ably demonstrates.

Resolved, That his discoveries in Physiology claim our highest attention and regard as reformers and students of nature.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate Dr. Smith's application of Phrenology to the study and diagnosis of disease; and that as students of medicine we have derived principles of diagnosis which are of inestimable value, being enabled to determine, from an examination of the head, to what particular disease a person is predisposed.

Resolved, That as the principles of Phrenology by which Dr. Smith determines the healthy or diseased condition of the body are original, not having been claimed or set forth by any other individual, he deserves great credit for their discovery.

Resolved, That as Dr. Smith intends to leave our institution soon for a permanent residence in California, with a view to the dissemination of these truths and the principles of Hygiene, as taught at this College, we heartily recommend him to the friends of our cause wherever he may locate.
(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, M. D., E. W. CHILDS, M. D., E. H. PHILLIPS, M. D., } *Committee.*

Dr. Smith will attend patients in all parts of the city, so far as he can consistently with the interests of those in the institution.

Persons can be accommodated with Baths and treatment at the institution without board if desired.

THOMAS HILL will attend to the business department of the institution.

The families of Dr. Smith and Mr. Hill will reside in the institution, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it a pleasant and health-restoring home for invalids.

A limited number of persons desiring PHYSIOLOGICAL DIET can be accomodated.

TERMS:
Consultations, verbal or by letter, ... FREE.
For Board and Treatment, per week, ... $20 to $30 00
(According to the attention required.)
Examination, with verbal advice for home treatment, ... 5 00
" " written " " " 10 00
Letters of inquiry promptly answered, and Circulars sent on application.
BARLOW J. SMITH, M. D.

References.
Messrs. D. O. Mills, Sacramento; Mr. C. T. Fay, San Francisco; Chas. Crocker, "; Hon. Gilbert A. Grant, "; L. Upson, "; F. F. Tracy, "; Isaac Lohman, "; Rich. Chenery, "; J. R. Wooster, "; J. A. Banks, "; [illegible] "; T. B. Weaver, "; A. A. Booth, "; [illegible] Bailen, Plumas Co; H. P. Osborn, "; T. P. Caine, Oroville; [illegible] "; T. E. Cannon, Butte Co.; Mark Hopkins, "

TO THE PUBLIC.
Dr. Smith having established a first class Water Cure and Motorpathic Institution in this city, and feeling a great interest in the success of such an Institution, based upon natural and rational principles of the healing art, I have taken charge of the business department. Dr. Smith is a graduate of a regularly chartered Medical College, a thorough Physician by nature, as well as education, and I can assure those who consult him and adopt his treatment, that they will rejoice in the inspiration of returning health, and verify all that is said in his favor.
THOMAS HILL,
Late of Hill, Wooster & Co.

Motorpathy, or Movement Cure.
Of MOTORPATHY, it is only necessary to say here that Peter Henry Ling, the originator of this system, was a Swede, and that his system has been practiced in Sweden in an institution sustained by Government, for nearly forty years, and that it has received the highest commendations from several governments, commissions of inquiry, and physicians of the highest standing. BAYARD TAYLOR, who was treated in the institution at Stockholm, thus speaks of it:

"Ling's system not only aims at reducing to a *science* the muscular development of the body, but by means of both active and passive movements, at reaching the seat of the disease and stimulating the various organs of the body to a healthy action. In the former of these, Ling has certainly succeeded; there is no other system of muscular training that will bear comparison with his. During the time of my attendance I could not help but notice the effect of the discipline upon the patients, especially the children. The weak and listless gradually strengthened themselves; the pale and sallow took color and lively expression; the crippled and paralytic recovered the use of their limbs—in short, all, with the exception of a few hypocondriacs, exhibited very marked improvement. There was no voluntary exercise, everybody was being exercised upon. The result of my observations and experience was that Ling's system of physical education is undoubtedly the best in the world, and that as a remedial agent in all cases of congenital weakness or deformity, as well as for those diseases which arise from deranged circulation, its value can scarcely be over-estimated."

There are several institutions in the United States established upon this system, of which we will mention that of Charles F. Taylor, M. D., in New York city, the celebrated institution of Dr. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., (exclusively for women,) and that of Dr. Halsted, at Round Hill, Northampton Mass.

Hydropathy.
The success and advantages of Hydropathy over the old system of poisonous drug medication, are well known.

In the use of water, Dr. Smith does not rely upon COLD water alone, but upon water of all temperatures, according to the strength of the patient and the nature of the disease, *in connection* with all other hygienic conditions, such as AIR, ELECTRICITY, DIET, REST, EXERCISE, &c., &c. Neither does he believe water will "wash out all diseases," as some Allopaths are ignorant or malicious enough to charge upon Hydropathists; but as water enters more largely into the constituents of the body than all other elements combined—the new-born infant being composed of about *ninety* per cent. of water, the adult of about *eighty* per cent., and as water forms about *ninety* parts of one hundred of blood, the fluid which supplies every part with its vitality—consequently the human system has more affinity with water and yields more readily to its influence than to any and all other elements known to the *materia medica*. Those who have seen its power and given it a fair trial never go back to drugs. Wherever there is disease, there is generally inflammation, and what will absorb heat so readily and surely as water? You who are sick, ask yourselves if there can be any affinity between your systems and poisonous drugs. A few years since there was not an advocate of Hydropathy, now there are hundreds of thousands in the United States and Europe to testify in its behalf. Try it and you will bless the day. [ap 7

RATES OF LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Blacksmiths, ℔ diem,	4,00@5,00	Limeburners, ℔ mo,	40,00@50,00
do Helpers "	2,50@3,00	Lapidaries, ℔ diem,	5,00@8,00
Brass Founders, "	4,00@5,00	Lumbermen ℔ mo,	45,00@[illegible]
Boiler Makers, "	5,00@6,00	Millwrights, ℔ diem,	5,00@6,00
Boat Builders "	5,00@6,00	Metal turners, ℔ diem,	3,50@5,00
Ballast Men, "	2,50@3,00	Marble cutters and polishers, ℔ diem,	3,00@5,00
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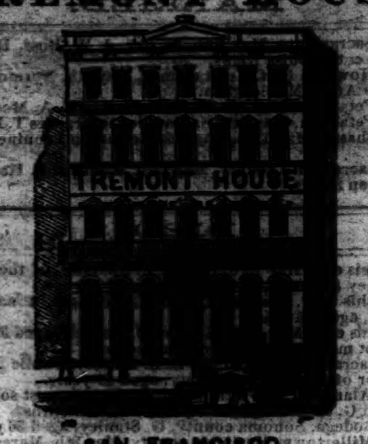
Bookbinders, "	2,50@6,00	Mattress mk'rs ℔ mo,	40,0 @50,00
do Folders, "	2,00@3,00	Mates of vessels, "	50,00@100,00
Brickmakers, ℔ mo	40,00@75,00	Mill sawyers and planers, ℔ month,	50,00@75,00
Brickburners, "	50,00@75,00	Plumbers, ℔ diem,	5,00@6,00
Bakers, "	[illegible]	Pump makers, "	[illegible]
Barbers, "	[illegible]	Pile drivers, "	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Painters, house, "	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coppersmiths, ℔ diem	4,00@5,00	do do plain, "	[illegible]
Carpenters, "	[illegible]	Pilots, ℔ mo,	[illegible]
do Ship, "	[illegible]	Porters, "	[illegible]
Caulkers, "	[illegible]	Printers, ℔ 1000 ems,	[illegible]
Carriage makers "	[illegible]	Riggers, ℔ diem,	[illegible]
Coopers, "	[illegible]	Shipsmiths, "	[illegible]
Cartmen, "	[illegible]	do helpers "	[illegible]
Chasers, "	[illegible]	Saddlers, "	[illegible]
Cooks, ℔ month,	[illegible]	Stevedores, "	[illegible]
Coal Heavers, "	[illegible]	Stone masons "	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Day laborers, ℔ diem,	[illegible]	Stewards, ℔ month,	[illegible]
Deck hands, (riv. nav.) ℔ month,	[illegible]	Seamen, ℔ month,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Draymen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Engineers,	[illegible]	Shoemakers, "	[illegible]
Finishers, ℔ diem,	[illegible]	Servant girls,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Tin workers, ℔ diem,	[illegible]
Firemen,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gardeners,	[illegible]	Teamsters and Carriers,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hatters,	[illegible]	Upholsterers,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewelers, ℔ diem,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Waiters, ℔ month,	[illegible]

TREMONT HOUSE



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TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
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☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.
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SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.
TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Oolong, Souchong, Fouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.
Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs.
Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Hams, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Maccaroni, Mince Meat in Jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pork, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Salt, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.
Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans.
Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.
Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c., Ginger, Gelatine, Hops.
Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Yeast Powder, Donnolly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.
Anchovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Clams, do, Chicken, do, English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do, Olives, French and Spanish, Oysters, Fields', Kensitt's and various other brands.
Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongues, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co., Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, do imitation do, do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.
Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut, Lard and Mustard.

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Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting, Buckets or Pails, Baskets, Boards, wash, Boxes, in nests for spices, stores, Blacking, for stoves or boots, Bread Boards, Bread Bowls, Butter Prints, Bath Brick, Bean Pots, Butter Pots, Coffee Mills, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Cans for oils, syrups, &c., Demijohns, Jugs.
Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue, Mops, Matches, Mincing Knives, Pails, Preserve Jars, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor, Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield, Sal Soda, Sieves, Iron and Brass, Tubs of all sizes, Wash Boards.

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Prices at retail as low as any dealers will retail at.
Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices. feb3-3m

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mar17 tf.

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—AND—
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
—ALSO,—
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
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FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.
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BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILLE.
[illegible] by Dr. [illegible]
The Unity of Mankind, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Prime.
[illegible]
[illegible] Church History.
Practical Sermons, by [illegible] Taylor.
Alexander's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
[illegible]
Spurgeon's Gems.
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
[illegible] History of Philosophy.
Dust and Foam; or, Three Oceans and Two Continents.
The New Testament—Paragraph Edition.
Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit—5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c., &c.
For sale by [illegible]
fe10-3m] Union Bookstore, 148 Clay st.

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SILVER PLATED WARE.
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Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.
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The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and commodiously suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 80 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.
STUDIES.
The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.
It is intended that particular attention shall be given to the instruction of classes in Surveying and Engineering, in Drafting of Plots, Charts and Maps.
The Boarding House will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Holt, where the pupils will enjoy, as far as possible, the advantages of a home.
The Fall Term will commence on the First day of November next.
For further information respecting terms, prices and conditions of payment, all who inquire are referred to the printed circulars, to be found at the following places:
San Francisco: at the principal bookstores. Sacramento: Kirk & Co's bookstore, corner J and 4th sts. Marysville: G. Amy's bookstore. Placerville: Nugent & Pettit's bookstore. Nevada: Geo. Welch's bookstore. Grass Valley: John Parker's store. Sonora: J. L. Campbell's bookstore. Columbia: Post Office. Z. B. Tinkum. San Jose: Lewey Brothers' bookstore. Petaluma: Elder & Hinman, Main street.
For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.
SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.
THE SCHOLASTIC SESSIONS OF THIS Institution will henceforth consist of ten months instead of five as heretofore. The present one having commenced on the 30 of November last, will close on the 1st of September next. For further particulars apply to MARY ATKINS,
mar3-3mo Principal.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6; Closes June 2, 1859.
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MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.
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Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco.
dec30-5m

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.
dec1 ROB'T McCULLOCH

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THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprise. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.
Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.
Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance.
Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.
No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.
For information, address the Principal at Folsom.
V. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.
FRANCIS CLARK, A. P. CATLIN, A. O. DONALDSON, S. V. BLAKESLEE, E. F. HOSKINS, C. T. H. PALMER, S. BRADLEY, A. G. KINSEY, } TRUSTEES.
mar10-tf

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ON RECEIPT OF GOLD DUST FOR COINAGE, WE will pay Checks drawn against the same, or return Gold by Express. A favorable rate of Interest will be charged on such Advances, and no charge made for commissions.
Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.
seo18 MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.
The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.
A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN, Proprietor.
jy18] [6m

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO manufacture, at the above Establishment, every description of
MACHINERY,
AND OF
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,
Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY
of any other description required;
SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,
STEAM ENGINES,
Force Pumps, etc., etc.
Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with
Screens of any degree of Fineness,
Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.
Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast and at the most reasonable prices.
GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
FIFTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST
All Competitors!
R. H. VANCE
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.
HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up unsealed—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.
You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.
Plain Photographs of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.
Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.
I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.
Remember the Place,
R. H. VANCE,
march 18-3m. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Langton's Pioneer Express.
CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH
RELIABLE EXPRESSES,
To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:
In Sierra County.
Downieville, Forest City, Smith's Flat, Minnesota, Chips' Flat, Eureka. Goodyear's Bar, Scales' Diggings, Brandy City, Morrison's, Craig's Flat, Independence Hill. Monte Christo, Poker Flat, Cox's Bar, Nebraska City, Native Ame'n Hill.
In Yuba County.
Park's Bar, Ousley's Bar, Rose's Bar, Long's Bar, Timbuctoo. Greenville, Oregon House, Foster's Bar, Camptonville, Railroad Hill. Galena Hill, Young's Gold Hill, Slate Range, Indian Valley.
In Nevada County.
Washington, Alpha, Montezuma, Little York, Red Dog, Snow Point. Cherokee, San Juan, Humbug City, French Corral, Sweetland's. Moore's Flat, (or Clinton.) Woolsey's Flat, Orleans Flat, Eureka South.
MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.
☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.
☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.
Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.
☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILLS, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.
☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.
je 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
DEALER IN
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS, BACON, LARD,
Apples, Cranberries,
And all other kinds of Fruits in their season.
No. 48 Washington Market, San Francisco.
Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge. jan13

D. C. DOLSON,
DEALER IN
FRESH & SALT FISH,
STALLS, Nos. 29 AND 30,
New World Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [jan27

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
138 Clay Street, San Francisco.
BOOKBINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.
N. B.—I have lately imported an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am furnished with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-6m

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS
The only Exclusive Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.
ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRING of Old Work executed as ordered and warranted as to quality, and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ Shop located Corner of Beale and Market sts.
LEWIS COFFEY. [illegible] J. N. RISDON